FBIS DAILY REPORT

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KOSOVO DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN TIRANA

LD071026Y Tirana ATA in English 0944 GMT 7 May 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, May 7, (ATA)--Yesterday, the vice minister of education and culture and chairman of the Committee of Culture and Arts of the P.S.R. of Albania, Anastas Kondo received the group of the working people of culture and arts of the Autonomous Socialist Region of Kosovo, headed by composer, Akil Koci.

Present were the vice-chairman of the Executive Committee of the People's Council of the Tirana District, Omer Haxhia and the chief of the section for foreign relations at the Ministry of Education and Culture, Peci Mandi. The reception proceeded in a warm and fraternal atmosphere.

AWP CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS CANADIAN CP CONGRESS

AU091930Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 9 May 78 AU

[Text] The AWP Central Committee has sent the following telegram to the Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Canada:

Dear comrades, on the occasion of the convocation of the special congress of your party, we convey to you, delegates to the congress and the Canadian Marxist-Leninsts, our revolutionary greetings and those of the Albanian communists.

We wish your congress to mark a new important step in (?your) advancement and constant consolidation of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Canada, as a party of the new type, worthy and capable for its [words indistinct] as the vanguard of the Canadian proletariat in the struggle for the triumph of socialism and communism.

On this occasion, the AWP expresses its support for the working class and the workers of the world in their revolutionary struggle against the two superpowers--U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism--and all the reactionaries, for the victory of freedom and national independence and for the triumph of socialism. It will always remain side by side with the genuine Marxist-Leninists everywhere in the world in the struggle against the enemies of Marxism-Leninism, especially against modern revisionism of all colors, in the struggle to establish and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and preserve the purity of Marxism-Leninism.

The AWP Central Committee telegram to the Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Canada concludes:

Long live the special congress of the Communist Party of Canada!

May the militant unity of the Marxist-Leninists of the whole world in the struggle for freedom, national independence and socialism live and be strengthened! Glory to the immortal teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin!

Canadians' Response

AU092204Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 9 May 78 AU

[Text] The special congress of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Canada has sent the following telegram to the AWP Central Committee:

Very dear comrades, on the occasion of the convocation of the special congress of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Canada, on behalf of the delegates and all the Canadian Marxist-Leninists, we convey our cordial revolutionary greetings to you and through you to all the Albanian communists, and we sincerely thank you for your militant greetings message forwarded to our congress.

On this occasion the Canadian Marxist-Leninists promise, with reinvigorated strength, to firmly remain on the side of the glorious AWP and all the sisterly Marxist-Leninist parties in the (?historic) struggle of the workers and peoples of the world against imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism; and all reactionaries for the victory of the revolution and the triumph of socialism.

We pledge to carry out to the end the struggle to preserve the purity of Marxism-Leninism, especially against the modern revisionism, the main danger to the workers and communist movement, and particularly against its current manifestation, the anti-Leninist three worlds theory.

We avail ourselves of this occasion to sincerely thank the glorious AWP for its great contribution to (?building) the unity of the international Marxist-Leninist communist movement and to the struggle against all the revisionist and divisive trends.

We once again especially greet the Seventh AWP Congress and the report delivered there by Comrade Enver Hoxha, as well as the great achievements of the Albanian people in the revolutionary and socialist construction under AWP leadership.

With reinvigorated strength, we pledge to discharge our internationalist proletarian duty and that we will lead to final victory the struggle by the working class and the people of our country to establish the dictatorship of the proletariat and for freedom, independence and socialism.

Long live the militant unity between the Marxist-Leninist communist party of Canada and the glorious AWP!

Long live the militant unity of the Marxist-Leninists of the whole world!

Glory to Marxism-Leninism! Proletarians of all countries unite!

PREMIER SHEHU RECEIVES FINNISH AMBASSADOR

AU05200CY Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 5 May 78 AU

[Text] Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received Matti Hakanen, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Finland to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The reception was also attended by Deputy Foreign Ministers Ksenofon Nushi.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS LEAVE--Tirana, May 6, ATA--The delegation of the Associacion Obrera Assambleista of Spain, led by the member of the Secretariat of this association Jose Monton, which on the invitation of the ATU Central Council came on a friendly visit in this country and to attend the May Day celebrations, left our country yesterday. Likewise, the delegation of revolutionary trade union militants from Britain, led by Mark Gregory, which on the invitation of the Central Council of ATU attended the May Day celebrations left this country yesterday. The delegations were seen off at the airport by the secretary of the Central Council of ATU, Farije Salicaj and the chief of the foreign sector of the Central Council of ATU, Filip Kota. A group of young pioneers presented the friends with bouquets of flowers. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0916 GMT 6 May 78 LD]

TODOR ZHIVKOV VISITS PLEVEN OKRUG 8 MAY

AU091130Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 9 May 78 AU

[Summary] "Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, arrived in Pleven yesterday, a city holding the USSR Order 'Friendship Among People.' At the festively decorated railroad station the first party and state leader was cordially greeted by Penko Gerganov, Pleven Okrug BCP Committee first secretary; party and economic figures and thousands of citizens."

Comrade Zhivkov was greeted by an honor guard and pioneers, and cheered by thousands of citizens. "The warm exclamations and many slogans were a spontaneous expression of the adherence of the Pleven Okrug's workers class and all working people to the wise policy of the BCP and its first secretary."

After the spontaneous meeting with Pleven citizens, Comrade Zhivkov met with the Pleven Okrug BCP Committee Bureau. "The meeting was attended by Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the people's representatives Academician Sava Ganovski, Karlo Lukanov and Mircho Spasov, who are accompanying Comrade Zhivkov."

"Comrade Penko Gerganov reported extensively on the political and working upsurge of the okrug's workers. "He briefed Comrade Zhivkov on the okrug's production and agricultural successes. "Engineer Iliya Ivanov, director of the Pleven Institute for Special Electronics, briefed Comrade Zhivkov on the production of the original electronic automatic-informative system of supervision and control."

Comrade Zhivkov expressed his satisfaction with the working initiatives of Pleven workers.

Today Comrade Zhivkov visited the Pleven panorama of the 1877 war.

"At 0800 GMT today Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, laid a wreath at the Soviet Army monument on the occasion of the anniversary of V Day."

"Later on Comrade Zhivkov attended a meeting of the okrug party and economic aktiv which took place at the Georgi Kirkov Dramatic Theatre." "Penko Gerganov, Pleven Okrug BCP Committee first secretary, spoke on the Pleven Okrug BCP organization's tasks in perfecting the socialist organization of labor and the economy's planning management in the spirit of the decisions adopted by the BCP national conference." He reported additional working successes of the okrug's industrial plants and enterprises.

Ends Visit 9 May

AU091948Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 9 May 78 AU

[Excerpt] The visit by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, to Pleven ended this afternoon.

Welcomed by loud and prolonged applause and with slogans to the glory of the BCP, Comrade Todor Zhivkov delivered a moving speech to the Pleven Okrug party and economic aktiv. The first leader of the party and the state emphasized the tremendous importance of the national party conference for the political and socioeconomic upsurge of the country as well as the need to mobilize all the country's forces in implementing the party's decisions into concrete deeds.

He also (?conveyed greetings) to the communists and to all working people of Pleven Okrug and expressed the BCP Central Committee's belief that they will actively participate in the struggle to implement the party conference's decisions into life.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov also emphasized the okrug's great possibilities for further intensively developing the petrochemical industry, agriculture and other basic branches of the economy. In this noble struggle for socialist building, the okrug's frontrankers will also participate along with the 30,000-strong communists detachments.

The speech of Comrade Todor Zhivkov was very attentively heard and frequently interrupted by spontaneous ovations and chants of "BCP, BCP".

PLEVEN AREA HIT BY HAILSTORM, CROPS DESTROYED

AU181518Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 May 78 p 2 AU

[BTA report: "On Making Up For the Losses"]

[Text] Pleven, 4 May (BTA report): In the afternoon of 2 May 1978 a strong hailstorm hit certain areas of Pleven Okrug. A total of 279,000 decares sown with wheat, sunflower, sugar beet, grapes, vegetables and other agricultural crops were totally or partially destroyed. The okrug leadership immediately adopted a program on making up for the losses. All seriously damaged areas will be plowed and resown. Spring crops will be fully restored, while the autumn crops will be replaced by spring crops, with grain corn in particular.

To acquaint himself with the situation, Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived in Pleven Okrug today. At the Dolna Mitropoliya industrial agrarian complex Ivan Beshev, chairman of the Okrug People's Council, briefed him on the work performed day and night by the mechanical tool operators in implementing the program. Necessary seeds and tomato seeds have been insured. The Pordim and Pleven agro-industrial complexes have contributed to this. In the Gorna Mitropoliya area, in Dolni Dubnik and other settlements, intensive sowing of sunflower and corn is in process. It is envisaged that all plots will be sown by 10 May 1978.

A strong storm passed over the territories of the Razgrad, Shumen, and Silistra Okrugs. Serious damage was inflicted on dozens of thousands of decares of vineyards, orchards and other crops. Agro-industrial complexes in those okrugs are taking special measures to make up for the losses.

BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR MEETS LEADERS IN KABUL

AU091512Y Sofia BTA in English 1437 GMT 9 May 78 AU

[Text] Kabul, May 9 (BTA special correspondent)--The wish of the revolutionary Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is to develop and consolidate relations of friendship and cooperation with Bulgaria.

It was pointed out at the talks the Bulgarian ambassador to Afghanistan, Mr Stoyan Radoslavov had in the last two days during his visits to the chairman of the Revolutionary Council, Prime Minister Nur Mohammad Taraki and to Deputy Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Hafezollah Amin and seven other ministers.

The Afghan leaders have thanked for the act of friendship towards the new power as demonstrated by the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which recognized the new administration second only to the Soviet Union. Views have been exchanged on stepping up work in designing and building industrial and agricultural projects through Bulgarian aid and on stepping up scientific technological and cultural cooperation.

KHRISTOV-LED TRADE DELEGATION RETURNS FROM IRAN, KUWAIT

AU061550Y Sofia BTA in English 1507 GMT 6 May 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 6 (BTA)--Bulgaro-Iranian trade is expected to reach 1,400 million dollars in the 1979-1983 period compared to the 315 million dollars in the 1972-1977 period. This is provided by the long-term trade agreement initialled in Teheran, said Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade of Bulgaria, here today upon his return from Iran.

In Teheran Minister Khristov led a Bulgarian economic delegation at the 10th session of the Bulgaro-Iranian committee for economic, scientific and technological cooperation. The Bulgarian minister assessed the prospects for development of bilateral trade and economic relations as very good. "At the meetings with Iranian state leaders the striving and readiness to expand trade and the other forms of economic cooperation was underlined", said Minister Khristov.

During the visit a trade memorandum was signed providing for bilateral trade in 1978 to reach 160 million dollars. Bulgaria and Iran will engage in industrial joint production of handling and hoisting machinery. Cooperation in construction of industrial enterprises, dams and irrigation systems in Iran was regarded as an especially promising form of cooperation, as well as the deliveries of Bulgarian-made complete projects. Bulgaria and Iran are engaged in the construction of tourist projects with joint investments.

After Iran, Minister Khristov visited Kuwait, here the first long-term trade agreement for a period of five years was signed, as well as other documents. The Bulgarian minister regards this as a good foundation and a stable start, opening vast prospects before the economic cooperation of Bulgaria and Kuwait. This was underlined, said Mr Khristov, at the meetings we had with the state leaders of Kuwait, who expressed a wish for dynamic development of the economic contacts. Bulgaria will participate in the construction of complete projects on Kuwaiti soil by rendering technical assistance and by sending her specialists.

"Before our return to Bulgaria the delegation visited Greece," said the Bulgarian foreign trade minister. "We discussed important issues there pertaining to trade and development of other forms of commercial and economic cooperation".

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 29 APR SESSION REPORTED

AU031408Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Apr 78 p 1 AU

[BTA Report: "At the Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A session of the Council of Ministers was held yesterday at which a report on the results of the implementation of qualitative economic indexes in connection with the country's socioeconomic development plan in the first quarter of 1978 was discussed. Good results have been achieved.

Compared with the same period of 1977, net production increased 16.9 percent, labor productivity 15.9 percent; Turnover taxes 31.1 percent, and the profitability of production 10.6 percent while material expenditures in the industrial sector were reduced 1.2 percent. At the same time the Council of Ministers noted the important tasks confronting the economic complexes and workers' collectives in the coming months of the year in connection with the national party conference decisions. Particular attention must be devoted to the task of reducing the material expenditures, to the tasks of eliminating substandard production in excess of the plan, and to the decisive reduction of expenditures not envisaged by plan, as well as to the prompt application of scientific-technical solutions and licenses envisaged by the plan.

The government discussed and adopted the annual accounts and balances of the economic complexes and organizations in 1977.

Working norms on territorial and conurbation organization were adopted and uniform rules for the organization of the country's territory were also adopted. A number of questions of vital importance defined by the 1977 March plenum of the BCP Central Committee will be resolved on the basis of norms. These questions pertain to the organization of the territory, to water and energy resources, to the state of health care, to the conurbation network and to public services, as well as to other problems. The norms are set in accordance with the resources existing in our country. Uniform rules will be adopted on the basis of the uniform territorial organization plan of the country and on the basis of individual districts and conurbation systems.

The government adopted a decision on improving the purchase prices of lambs, sheep and wool, for the purpose of successfully developing sheep breeding production.

New regulations were adopted on official trips within the country. These regulations envisage as follows: per diem allowances are to be the same for all trips; the means of transportation used by an official is to be determined by his superior; allowances for accomodations on the official trip must be increased and the method of accounting for them must be changed.

The government also discussed and adopted decisions on certain other questions.

MACEDONIAN REVOLUTIONARY'S MEMORIAL DAY MARKED

AU042054Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 4 May 78 AU

[Excerpts] A memorial meeting on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the death of the brave revolutionary figure Gotse Delchev took place tonight at the Sofia Central Army Club.

The meeting was attended by Comrades Ivan Mikhaylov; Georgi Atanasov; Georgi Yordanov; noted public figures and Delchev's relatives. Prof Lyubomir Panayotov read an extensive report on Delchev's life and revolutionary activity.

Prof Panayotov stressed that our people cherish those who fight for a new and more humane life. By marking the anniversary of his death, our party and our entire people remain loyal to Delchev's ideas for peace and goodneighbourliness.

HUSAK GIVES DINNER ON NATIONAL LIBERATION DAY

LD092139Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, gave a festive dinner at Prague Castle today in honor of the national day of the CSSR. Held in the representative chambers of the castle, it was attended by Premier Lubomir Strougal, and members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak and Jozef Lenart; candidate members of the Presidium of the party's Central Committee Miloslav Hruskovic, and Milos Jakes; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; member of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee Oldrich Svestka; chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the party Miroslav Capka; heads of departments in the CPCZ Central Committee and other party officials.

The gala evening was also attended by the vice premiers and ministers of the Federal and National Governments, representatives of the Federal Assembly, the Czech and Slovak National Councils, the political parties and mass organizations of the National Front, state bodies and central institutions, generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army and other representatives of our political, public, scientific and cultural life, heroes of socialist labor, outstanding workers from various sectors of our economy and top sportsmen. Soviet ambassador in Czechoslovakia Vladimir Matskevich and other members of the Prague diplomatic corps were also present.

The guests included a delegation of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Association, led by Comrade Mikhail Ponomarev, which is taking part in the celebrations of the 33d anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army in our country. The reception was also attended by representatives of the supreme commander of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states with the Czechoslovak People's Army, of the Central Group of Soviet forces in Czechoslovakia and other personages.

DZUR RECEIVES GREETINGS FROM USSR'S USTINOV

LD092048Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Text] Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, USSR minister of defense, has sent a telegram of greetings to Army Gen Martin Dzur, Czechoslovak minister of national defense, on the occasion of liberation day. The telegram stresses that Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship, which was born during the years of the common fight against fascism, is being strengthened and developed all the time. The members of the Soviet Army send to their brothers-in-arms militant greetings and wishes for success in combat and political preparedness for the strengthening of the defense potential of their country and of all countries of the socialist community.

MORE ON VISIT OF PONOMAREV-LED USSR DELEGATION

Visits Northern Bohemia

LD070818Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0400 GMT 7 May 78 LD

[Summary] The delegation of the Soviet-Czechoslavak Friendship Society headed by Mikhail Ponomarev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, which is currently in Czechoslovakia for the celebrations of the 33d anniversary of the liberation of the country by the Soviet Army, visited the north Bohemian region yesterday.

They met Jaroslav Hajn, chief secretary of the North Bohemian regional party committee, and other officials of the party and social organizations.

Received by Vaclav David

AU090950Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 May 78 p 2 AU

[Text] The delegation of the association of Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship, led by Mikhail Ponomarev, CPSU Central Committee member, first secretary of the CPSU Vladimirskaya Oblast Committee and member of the all-union leadership of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society, was received on Friday in Prague by Vaclav David, chairman of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association.

BORDER GUARDS' CONFERENCE ENDS ON 5 MAY

AU090859Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 May 78 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "More Demanding Way in Further Work"]

[Text] Ceske Budejovice, CTK--The 2-day, all-state conference of communists in the border guards, state border protection bodies and Federal Ministry of Interior troops ended Thursday in Ceske Budejovice.

The negotiations of the conference confirmed that the decisive prerequisite of the successful fulfillment of formulated tasks is, among other things, the consistent implementation of the CPCZ's leading role on the basis of the ideological, organizational and action unity of party ranks and the enhancement of the quality and effectiveness of all work. In the course of the conference a statement was made by Jaromir Obzina, CSSR minister of interior and head of the CPCZ Cemtral Committee delegation. In connection with insuring the coming tasks in the sector of paramilitary and security policy, he underscored the significance of the 11th CPCZ Central Committee session, the conclusions of which are valid also for all bodies of the Ministry of Interior. The resolution adopted by the conference requires, among other things, that collaboration with the National Security Corps and other bodies of the Ministry of Interior be consolidated, international cooperation with the state border protection bodies of the neighboring socialist states be developed and the experience of Soviet border troops be utilized.

JOURNALISTS' UNION CONDEMNS NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT

AU090908Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 May 78 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "Journalists' Solidarity"]

[Text] Prague, CTK--The International Journalists Organization yesterday issued a declaration, in which it again condemns the Nicaraguan Government before the world public. At the beginning of this year, when the people of Nicaragua condemned the assassination of journalist Pedro Joaquin Chamorra, director of the LA PRENSA daily, the dictatorial regime of Anastasio Somoza escalated the terror in Nicaragua. The secretary general of the International Journalists Organization has received a report from the syndicate of radio workers in Nicaragua, stating that for 3 months Somoza's tyranny had stopped the transmissions of the Radio Munial radio station, which had broadcast reports about the grave situation in the country. [paragraph continues]

This has left 90 journalists without work. In the name of its 150,000 members throughout the world, the International Journalists Organization is rousing world opinion and demanding the most energetic measures of the United Nations and all democratic organizations in favor of the Nicaraguan people.

RUDE PRAVO: CHINESE EXODUS FROM VIETNAM 'ILLEGAL'

LD091720Y Prague CTK in English 1615 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Text] Prague, May 9, CETEKA--The Czechoslovak daily RUDE PRAVO said in a commentary on the numerous instances of Chinese leaving illegally Socialist Vietnam and returning to People's China that the spreading by China of various fabrications whose purpose is to sow discord and create difficulties is an unfriendly act towards the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The paper pointed out that it is not the first such act whose gravity must not be underestimated, and that the Chinese side should respect the adopted agreements.

Members of 60 nationalities have been living in Vietnam for centuries in comradely togetherness, which was especially evident in the long heroic struggle against the U.S. aggression. The cradle of the Vietnamese Democratic Republic, the first state of workers and farmers in this part of the world, was the autonomous area Viet Bac in the north, populated by ethnic minorities. Also Dien Bien Phu, the scene of the legendary victory which broke the backbone of the French colonial intervention, is situated in an area with a minority population, RUDE PRAVO said, stressing that the Chinese always had and have the same rights and obligations as the members of other non-Vietnamese nationalities in the country. No slander and no fabrications can obscure this truth.

CIA LINKED WITH TERRORISTS, RED BRIGADES

AU071755Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 May 78 p 2 AU

[Karel Doudera article: "Where To Look For Links With Terrorists?"]

[Text] If we are to believe the New York TIMES, the U.S. Government has decided to investigate the possible existence of "a connection between the Soviet bloc agencies and the Italian terrorist group that has kidnaped Aldo Moro." The investigation is allegedly concentrated on the accusation that Czechoslovakia had granted assistance to the so-called Red Brigades and to other West European terrorist groups. This is a nonsensical and egregious accusation and it was disproved immediately after it appeared in the Italian press.

It is known that our communist party, like the entire communist movement, unequivocally rejects terrorism, even though its acts of violence may affect the most ruthless representatives of capital; and it rejects terrorism all the more if its victims are realistic bourgeois politicians like Aldo Moro. But those who had fabricated this shameless accusation in their disinformation center ignore these facts and strive to continue spreading false accusations, obviously to divert attention from the real actors.

According to the well-known principle "cui bono," the culprit must always be sought where the act in question is of greatest utility. According to the British bulletin FOREIGN REPORT, at a high Italian Government level China is being pointed out as the most probable power that might grant financial and organizational assistance to the so-called Red Brigades (which only abuse the red color) that had kidnaped Aldo Moro, because the Peking leadership is deeply perturbed by the fact that the communists' increasing influence in the Italian Government might undermine the country's NATO membership.

But as is known from the many statements of official Washington figures, Washington is concerned about the same thing. This is no new concern, as the entire postwar history shows. Facts on how the CIA had tried to meddle in Italian internal affairs prior to the 1976 elections--and not only by financing certain political figures--are also sufficiently known.

Why then should the American Government not seek the connection with terrorists here, in the institution that had probably fabricated the "accusation"? Only 2 years ago certain facts became known according to which the CIA is setting up ultra-leftwing groups in Latin America, groups acting against local communist parties. Could it be that it is now trying to do the same also in Europe? And, since it was proved that the CIA has direct links to the AAA (Argentine's Anticommunist Alliance) terrorist organization, can one possibly rule out the chance that it also has its fingers in the terrorist organizations in Europe?

In fact, the acts perpetrated by these terrorist groups are typical of the "virtuous" CIA. For instance, last autumn Frank Snepp, former CIA resident agent in Saigon, stated that at the beginning of the 1970's when the U.S. and DRV representatives were negotiating the end of war in Vietnam, the CIA was planning the assassination of the DRV's top representatives. The investigation in 1975 of CIA activities has confirmed the agency's participation in the assassination of Rafael Trujillo in the Dominican Republic, and of Patrice Lumumba in the Congo; and it has also confirmed that the CIA had been preparing Fidel Castro's assassination. It is also known that the agency had organized the attempt to assassinate Chile's Gen Rene Schneider, who stood in the way of a fascist putsch; that it had been involved in Martin Luther King's assassination; and that this is not by far the end of the list of terrorist crimes perpetrated by it.

To whom, therefore, should the accusation of aiding the Italian terrorists be addressed? Certainly to those whose political aims are promoted by such acts as Aldo Moro's kidnaping.

LOYALTY TO PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM LAUDED

AU0?2017Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 May 78 p 6 AU

[First part of Ivan Hlivka article: "Loyalty to Proletarian Internationalism; Unity of the International Communist Movement and the Current Ideological Battle"]

[Text] IT CAN BE SAID WITHOUT EXAGGERATION THAT NEVER BEFORE WERE THE QUESTIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT'S UNITY THE CENTER OF SUCH INTENSE INTEREST AND IDEOLOGICAL ACTIVITY AS IN THE RECENT PERIOD. THIS IS CAUSED BY SEVERAL THINGS. IN THE FIRST PLACE IS THE FACT THAT THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT HAS ENTERED A NEW PHASE OF DEVELOPMENT: TODAY THE COMMUNIST PARTIES ARE WORKING IN 90 COUNTRIES AND HAVE MORE THAN 60 MILLION MEMBERS: IN MANY CAPITALIST COUNTRIES THE COMMUNIST PARTIES HAVE AIREADY BECOME, OR ARE BECOMING, MASS PARTIES; THE COMMUNISTS' PRESENCE IN POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LIFE IS INCREASING, PARTICULARLY IN EUROPE. THE COMMUNISTS ARE RALLYING AROUND THEM THE BROAD WORKING PEOPLE'S STRATA AND IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES THEY ARE ALSO PARTICIPATING, TO VARIOUS EXTENTS AND IN VARIOUS FORMS, IN STATE AFFAIRS. THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT IN THE LIBERATED COUNTRIES, THROUGHOUT THE DEVELOPING WORLD, IS NOW ENTERING A NEW PHASE. THE COMMUNISTS ARE LEADING THE BATTLE AGAINST COLONIALISM AND NEOCOLONIALISM, AGAINST POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC DISCRIMINATION: THEY ARE LEADING THE BATTLE FOR REAL NATIONAL FREEDOM AND SOCIAL PROGRESS. IN THE LAST FEW YEARS MORE THAN 20 NEW COMMUNIST PARTIES, BUILT ON MARXIST-LENINIST FOUNDATIONS, EMERGED IN THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

The successes of the strongest part of the world revolutionary movement--the communist parties of the socialist countries--are ever more striking. [paragraph continues]

The economic, social, political and diplomatic successes that are being achieved by the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries under the leadership of their parties have radically changed the correlation of forces in the world in favor of socialism and progress.

The Most Consistent Fighters for Peace

The development of international relations has proved that the communists are the most consistent fighters for lasting peace and good relations among states and peoples. The communists have smashed the "philosophy of war and violence" which was until quite recently, openly pursued by the governments of the imperialist states, with the United States at their head. When the communist parties worked out the detailed program of the battle for peace, security and cooperation at the Karlovy Vary conference 10 years ago, many people called this program utopian and unfeasible. But today everybody sees that this program is gradually changing into fact, that international imperialism is forced to recognize the principles of peaceful coexistence.

True, the communist movement does not register only successes. It must also overcome considerable difficulties and problems. THEY ARE PRIMARILY CONNECTED WITH THE FACT THAT, UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF INTERNATIONAL DETENTE AND THE DEEPENING CRISIS OF CAPITALISM, COMPLETELY NEW PREREQUISITES ARE ARISING FOR RADICALLY SOLVING THE SITUATION IN THE CAPITALIST WORLD. The positions, the answers to the new situation, have not yet been worked out and the communist parties must answer the question of what comes next. CONCRETE DIRECTIONS MUST BE WORKED OUT FOR THE OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE POSITIONS AND THE POLICY OF MONOPOLIST CAPITAL.

This is neither an easy, nor an automatic process, and disputes and misunderstandings arise in its course.

But the main difficulties in the movement are created by international imperialism, because it is increasingly realizing the danger the communists present to the world bourgeoisie; this is testified to by the many frank acknowledgments in the Western press. The West German periodical DER SPIEGEL stated last April that "communism has undermined the foundations of the world order determined by the West" and the Western world is "surrounded by the communist onslaught." The international HERALD TRIBUNE wrote on 13 March 1978 in the same vein: "The international communist movement has entered a phase that has become a potential threat to the political, power and military structures of the Western allies"; and at the beginning of the year NEWSWEEK stated that "the principle of international solidarity continues to live" in the communist movement.

Thus, the anticommunists themselves do not believe in their fabrications, according to which the communist movement is in a "crisis." This slogan is addressed to others. And on the contrary, the world bourgeoisie is mobilizing all its ideological and political reserves in order to lessen the strength, and particularly the unity, of the communist movement. The main elements of the imperialist tactics are the attacks against the strongest communist parties of Western Europe, attempts at corroding the unity of the movement and at introducing elements of alienation into it.

The bourgeoisie is also conducting interference by means of power against many parties, while often denying this to the outside world. However, it is sufficient to mention that 31 of the existing communist parties are working underground. The tool of violence is incessantly being perfected even in countries with a functioning bourgeois parliamentary democracy. The reactionary forces are also strengthening this mechanism for preventive reasons, so as to be able to take harsh measures should the danger of a radical revolutionary coup d'etat arise.

The anticommunist forces are more and more skillfully utilizing the means of scientific-technical development and the modern information media for their aims. THE IDEOLOGICAL INFLUENCE ON REVOLUTIONARY FORCES WAS ALWAYS OF GREAT SIGNIFICANCE IN THE CLASS ENEMIES' STRATEGY; BUT AT PRESENT THEIR TACTICS IN THIS DIRECTION ARE MORE GLOBAL, BETTER CONCEIVED AND MORE SYSTEMATIC. The operation of modern information media in the ideological sphere emphatically enhances the significance and importance of the ideological battle.

The Refined Tactics of Anticommunism

We are confronted today by a new and most refined tactic, which sets the successes of certain communist parties against other communist parties; the strong Western communist parties against the weaker ones; the communist parties in the nonsocialist world against those of the socialist countries; and so forth. The ideological safeguarding of this strategic goal is carefully planned and coordinated from a single center.

At the same time our class enemies are making use of the situation that has arisen within the movement. ITS CAUSES LIE IN THE FACT THAT HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE FROM VARIOUS SOCIAL STRATA AND WITH DIFFERENT CLASS EXPERIENCE HAVE JOINED THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT. THIS STIMULATES THE VACILLATION OF POSITIONS, THE REPETITION OF OLD MISTAKES AND TEMPORARY RETURNS TO OPPORTUNISM IN OPINIONS, STRATEGY AND TACTICS.

Lenin used to point out that during the times of historic reversals, when the influence of socialist and communist ideas among the masses increases, the extent and forms of the ideological battle about and around the basic theses of scientific socialism change. "Every original turn in history," Lenin emphasized, "causes certain changes in the form of petty bourgeois vacillation, which always takes place outside the ranks of the proletariat and which always, to this or that extent, penetrates the ranks of the proletariat." According to Lenin, petty bourgeois reformism is one of the main streams of vacillation attitudes in the revolutionary movement.

Profound changes in international life help produce revisionist speculations about socio-political phenomena. THEY ALWAYS RESULT IN A "SUPRA-CLASS" ANALYSIS OF NEW REALITIES. In the attempt to replace the class antagonism of the epoch by conflicts between the "rich and the poor" and by the doctrine of "two superpowers," the authors of such pseudo-scientific schemes actually direct their main attack against extant socialism, against the Soviet Union and the CPSU, against the main achievements of the world revolutionary process, against the revolutionary doctrine of the international workers' class.

At the center of the ideological battle between the Marxist-Leninist and the various revisionist forces there stand, THE MOST IMPORTANT THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL QUESTIONS, CONCERNING THE INTERPRETATION OF THE VERY ESSENCE AND NATURE OF THE REVOLUTIONARY MARXIST-LENINIST DOCTRINE AND ITS MOST IMPORTANT POSTULATES ON THE CLASS BATTLE AND THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION, ON THE LEADING ROLE OF THE WORKERS' CLASS, ON THE PRINCIPLES OF THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT'S UNITY. Various national opportunists with right-wing leanings advocate, for instance, the concept of the "exclusive nature" [vyluchnost] of the workers' movement in individual countries, and then try to "limit" and "narrow" the sphere of effectiveness of the general historic laws governing the course and forms of the class battle. These forces strive to "explain" the difficulties encountered by the communist parties of the West by saying that Marxist-Leninist doctrine is "incapable" of supplying a satisfactory analysis of the present in developed capitalist countries. They accuse Leninism of "repeating the theses on the workers' class" and on the "class division of the society," instead of searching for a recipe for the "coexistence" of the socialist way of thinking and the "class socialist awareness." [paragraph continues]

In other words, according to these people, Leninism should be seeking a compromise between the proletariat's class consciousness and the movement of the other strata of the bourgeois society--which in itself is reactionary utopianism.

The communist parties are required to disassociate themselves from the CPSU, to renounce Leninism, to liquidate democratic centralism in their own ranks and to concede the "pluralism" of opinions and tendencies; they are required to renounce the dictatorship of the proletariat and the revolutionary path toward socialism.

The anticommunists and their helpers are striving to create the idea that there does not exist a comprehensive revolutionary doctrine of the workers' class. Marxism, they say, could be applied to Western Europe only toward the end of the last century. And Leninism, they say, is a "purely Russian phenomenon."

The Heartbeat of Our Epoch

SUCH ALLEGATIONS DO NOT RESPECT THE HEARTBEAT OF OUR EPOCH, WHICH IS AN EPOCH OF THE GREAT TRIUMPH OF THE MARXIST-LENINIST DOCTRINE. EVERYBODY WHO HAS EVEN CURSORILY FOLLOWED THE POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORLD KNOWS THAT HISTORY KNOWS NO IDEOLOGY THAT WOULD BEAR COMPARISON WITH MARXISM-LENINISM IN TERMS OF THE STRENGTH OF ITS INFLUENCE ON MANKIND'S DEVELOPMENT.

Lenin, the 108th birthday of whom the entire progressive world recalled these days, created the theory of the socialist revolution under imperialist conditions. He led the Russian revolution and developed the Marxist theory of the state; he worked out the doctrine on the party and formulated the basic paths of building socialism. This was a gigantic work, on which mankind's progress and the nature of our epoch depended.

The emergence and development of the international communist and workers' movement is linked with Lenin's name. Lenin's doctrine is the theoretical foundation of the present revolutionary movement. THE FACT THAT LENINISM IS CAPABLE OF CONFIRMING THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF MARXISM AND IS CAPABLE OF MAINTAINING A CLOSE AND UNBREAKABLE CONTACT WITH THE REALITIES OF THE DEVELOPING WORLD HAS MADE IT THE MAIN TARGET OF ATTACKS LAUNCHED BY THE ENEMIES OF SOCIAL PROGRESS.

Leninism is not "Marxism for poor countries," as the bourgeois and opportunist ideologists like to claim. It is a great revolutionary theory of our epoch. Those who do not want to lag behind life, who want to give the correct answer to the questions of the present, must constantly follow the compass of Marxism-Leninism.

The road of those who believed that they could make do without Marxism-Leninism has been hapless, and will be so in the future. The prospects of those who present themselves as innovators in the conflict with the most revolutionary doctrine will be filled with disappointment.

The Inevitability of Revolutionary Ideology

Marxism-Leninism is gaining power through the common efforts by all revolutionary formations of the world; it is being enriched through the practice of building socialism, through the national liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America, through the revolutionary battle of the workers' class in capitalist countries.

TODAY MORE THAN EVER BEFORE LENIN'S WORDS APPLY--NAMELY, THAT THE ROLE OF VANGUARD CAN BE FULFILLED ONLY BY A PARTY FOLLOWING THE PROGRESSIVE IDEOLOGY. THIS ALSO APPLIES TO THE MOVEMENT AS A WHOLE. [paragraph continues]

THE MARXIST-LENINIST IDEOLOGY IS THE CEMENT UNITING THE COMMUNIST PARTIES AND ENABLING THEM TO RECOGNIZE REALITY AND DEVELOPMENT TRENDS, BOTH IN THEIR OWN COUNTRIES AND IN THE SURROUNDING WORLD. THE CONSOLIDATION OF ACTION UNITY ON A NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SCALE PRESUPPOSES CLARITY IN BASIC IDEOLOGICAL VIEWS.

It is on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist world outlook that the workers' class realizes its historic mission, its role in the revolutionary change of the world. It is due only to this that it is capable of holding the ideological place given it by its political position in the society.

According to the intentions harbored by the imperialist ideological centers, the international communist movement should be deprived of this merit, and thus lose its cohesion and strength. The bourgeois propaganda is mobilizing all its reserves, including the opportunists and revisionists; it is organizing anticommunist ideological campaigns, unprecedented in the monstrosity of their lies. The relations among the communist parties can be built on correct foundations, they say, only if they are rid of ideology.

BUT THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT CANNOT ESTABLISH POLITICAL UNITY ON THE BASIS OF PRAGMATISM AND THE REJECTION OF REVOLUTIONARY THEORY. Without the revolutionary theory it is impossible to create realistic ideas on the forms and methods of fighting. Only conscious-minded masses can be the driving force in the revolutionary struggle.

Experience confirms that WITHOUT THE RECOGNITION OF A UNIFORM IDEOLOGY, NEW TASKS MERELY EVOKE ENDLESS AND FRUITLESS DISPUTES, WHICH INCAPACITATE THE REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE AND PREVENT ITS EFFECTIVENESS. EMPIRIC REFLECTIONS, DISCUSSIONS WHICH LACK AN IDEOLOGICAL FOUNDATION, ARE USELESS. No political movement lacking the ideological foundations can have its own specific political profile.

That is why all attempts at proclaiming Marxism-Leninism obsolete, at proclaiming it a doctrine that has lost its validity, are barren and reactionary. These attempts are in reality the ideological base of attempts to break up the communist movement's action ability.

BRIEFS

RAILWAY CARS DAMAGED--Vandalism in railway cars last year has resulted in damages totaling Kcs 6.685 million; it was necessary to replace 5,500 glass windows, more than 12,000 meters of curtains and 20,000 light bulbs that cannot be used elsewhere but in railway cars; 6,600 cut-glass mirrors; 1,000 fire extinguishers and so forth. [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 3 May 78 p 5 AU]

RESEARCH IN BRATISLAVA--By the end of 1977, some 17,707 people were working in the 132 Bratislava research-development bases. Their 1977 budget amounted to Kcs 414,089,000. [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 5 May 78 p 5 AU]

TELECOMMUNICATIONS BUILDING--The central telecommunications building in Prague-Zizkov, under construction since April 1972, is to start test operations in January. It is the largest building of its kind in the CSSR. [Prague PRACE in Czech 5 May 78 p 1 AU]

TV SETS OWNED--At present Czechs and Slovaks own some 3.8 million TV sets. [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 7 May 78 p 6 AU]

FOREIGN MINISTRY WARNS FRG NEWSMEN ON 'BOGUS REPORT'

LD091636Y Hamburg DPA in German 1534 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] East Berlin, 9 May--The GDR Foreign Ministry today officially warned two correspondents from the Federal Republic on their reports about incidents at Wittenberge in Schwerin Bezirk.

The correspondents, Dietmar Schulz (DPA) and Hans Jeurgen Wiessner (ZDF-MN, the second German television channel) were accused by the head of the press department of the Foreign Ministry, Siegfried Hoeldtke, of having issued a "bogus report." A request by the two journalists for specific details concerning the accusation was refused. The correspondents have strongly rejected the accusation.

Department Head Hoeldtke added that the dissemination of "bogus reports" is a violation of the GDR order governing the work of journalists under which correspondents in the GDR must report "truthfully, factually and correctly, and not permit malicious falsification of facts." That is why the journalists were given a warning. The DPA correspondent was accused of having issued a report which had not been "confirmed" by the GDR Foreign Ministry. Publication of the report upset the process of normalizing relations between the two German states. In cases of a repetition the Foreign Ministry would "have to apply" the order concerning the work of journalists.

The report disseminated on Monday spoke of unruly incidents at Wittenberge on May Day. The report was based on eyewitness accounts held by West German journalists in East Berlin. The DPA report made it clear that no confirmation of the incidents had so far been received from GDR authorities.

HONECKER SENDS CONDOLENCES TO LEONE ON MORO DEATH

LD092017Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1939 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin-Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent a telegram of condolence to Giovanni Leone, president of the Italian Republic. It says: "With regard to the tragic death of Prof Aldo Moro, former prime minister of the Italian Republic and president of the Christian Democratic Party of Italy, who became the victim of a crime by fascist forces, I would like to convey to you my sincere condolences and would ask you to express my deeply felt sympathy to his relatives.

"In the GDR Aldo Moro's contribution to peace and security, detente and constructive cooperation between states and peoples, in his capacity as an internationally respected politician, is well known. Rest assured that the people of the GDR feel themselves linked in solidarity with the Italian people's advocacy of democratic rights and social progress, against faccist terror and reactionary violence."

HOFFMANN-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SOUTHERN ANGOLA

LD091342Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1200 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Text] Luanda--ADN correspondent: The GDR military delegation led by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, arrived on Monday evening in southern Angola. It is visiting the provinces of Huila and Mocamedes. Official talks between the military delegations of the GDR and Angola began in Luanda the day before. The Angolan delegation is led by Maj Henrique Teles Carreira, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA [illegible] Party and minister of defense.

AXEN, MITTAG, KRENZ ATTEND CSSR AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION

LD091725Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Text] CSSR Ambassador Frantisek Hamouz today gave a reception in Berlin to mark the Czechoslovak state holiday. It is celebrated every year on the anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia from Hitlerite fascism. Accepting his invitation were SED Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members Hermann Axen, Guenter Mittag and Egon Krenz, as well as other social personages in the GDR. This morning Ambassador Hamouz laid a wreath at the Soviet memorial in Treptow.

HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS, SIGNS AGREEMENT

AU081538Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 May 78 p 2 AU

[ADN report: "GDR and Hungarian People's Republic Deepen Relations"]

[Text] At the invitation of Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, paid a friendship visit to the GDR 3-4 May. The ministers signed a new cultural and scientific cooperation agreement. During their extensive exchange of opinions they discussed questions resulting from the 1977 treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic, and questions that contribute to the further deepening of the fraternal relations between the two states and peoples. In this discussion they let themselves be guided by the stipulations adopted during the visit of the Hungarian People's Republic's party-government delegation to the GDR in March 1977 between Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Janos Kadar, MSZMP first secretary.

In the talks on topical international problems great attention was paid to questions of deepening detente as well as of the struggle for arms limitation and disarmament in implementing the November 1976 Bucharest declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states, as well as questions of further implementing the principles of peaceful coexistence in the international relations between states with different social systems. The ministers stressed the importance of the recent meeting in Sofia of the Warsaw Pact states' Foreign Ministers Committee and reasserted the two states' firm intention to work toward concrete, positive results at the UN General Assembly special session on questions of disarmament. They regard it as necessary to eliminate hotbeds of international conflicts and to support the struggle of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, for social progress and to strengthen the close solidarity between the socialist countries and the nonalined states. The ministers reaffirmed their countries' determination to strengthen concerted foreign policy action in the future so as to make an even more effective contribution toward implementing the joint peace program of the community of socialist states.

The talks, which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, were attended by Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy GDR minister of foreign affairs; Sandor Demeter, deputy chairman of the Hungarian People's Republic's Institute for Cultural Relations; and by the ambassadors of both countries, Gerhard Reinert and Dr Matyas Szuros.

KRENZ ADDRESSES LEIPZIG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

LD092240Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Text] At a Karl Marx meeting today at Leipzig University, Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, called on the students to develop in all collectives an atmosphere of responsible and creative study.

Inventive spirit and research drive must be encouraged. At the rally to mark the 25th anniversary of the bestowing of the name of Karl Marx on the university, he pointed out that in the GDR science is viewed as a revolutionary driving force and is utilized in the interest of social progress and peace. In a declaration the students at the Karl Marx University affirmed that they aim to turn the experiences of the best into a yardstick for all. In keeping with this they called on their fellow students at the other universities and colleges to fight for even greater accomplishments.

RAIN RAISES ELBE RIVER LEVEL, DAMAGE CAUSED

LD091730Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Text] Early this afternoon the level of the Elbe River was over 202 meters higher than normal near Dresden. This means that within a few hours it rose by 70 centimeters. Trips by the white fleet have been stopped for the time being. The camping sites of Bad Schandau and Koenigstein, which are near the river, have been closed. It is reported from Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk that the water level is falling today. Work is underway to repair the damage done by the high water caused by heavy rainfall over the weekend and yesterday.

PRESS COMMENTARY ON BREZHNEV'S FRG VISIT

LD091018Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0523 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Press review]

[Text] Berlin--Today NEUES DEUTSCHALND in an editorial assessed the visit of Leonid Brezhnev to the FRG as a significant event for peace in Europe. It says: "Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has made, with his official visit to the FRG, a significant contribution to the consolidation of peace, to the harnessing of the arms race and to the continuation of detente in Europe and in the world. The visit and its results go beyond bilateral questions of relations between the USSR and the FRG and are, without doubt, of essential significance for the safeguarding of peace in Europe. This is why the GDR public has followed this visit with great attention."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND says: "It is no secret that there are forces in the West, and truly not least in the FRG, for whom the principles of peaceful coexistence and relations of good neighborliness and cooperation between states which have different social systems do not fit into their conception. These forces systematically organize Anti-Soviet campaigns, provoking complications and attempting to interfere in the internal affairs of the socialist countries and to promote the arms race."

The paper quotes Leonid Brezhnev in this connection and continues:" 'One must fight for peace,' Leonid Brezhnev said in Bonn, 'one must deepen consistently detente and make it irreversible.' Regarding the neutron bomb he said that it must not see the light of day. There was at present no other more mature and more urgent task than that of sealing off the channels of the arms race. whether nuclear or conventional."

BERLINER ZEITUNG says: "During his stay in the FRG L.I. Brezhnev passionately supported the cessation of the arms race. He pointed out that each day lost 'may cost us dearly.' The neutron bomb must not see the light of day and the sealing off of all channels of the arms race, not only that of the nuclear one, was an undeferrable task."

The youth organ JUNGE WELT pays tribute to the visit of Brezhnev to the FRG in this way: "The time has come for the responsible politicans of all states without exception to tell one another and their peoples: There must be no war.

To say this and to do everything in order to prevent a war: This urgent appeal was addressed by Leonid Brezhnev, during his 4-day visit to the FRG, to all who have peace and detente at heart. It was an appeal for action. It marked the numerous talks and meetings of the Soviet representatives with Federal President Walter Scheel, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and other FRG politicians."

The National-Democratic NATIONAL-ZEITING says: "It is an irrefutable fact that the safeguarding of peace and security is a basic condition for progress in the cooperation between states and peoples. When the declaration points to the need for all the principles and decisions of the final document signed at the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to become fully effective in relations between all participating states and in the whole of Europe, then this is in the interest of cooperation between states and it serves the well-being of humanity."

The Liberal-Democratic daily DER MORGEN notes that the negotiations, talks and meetings in Bonn and Hamburg were marked by great responsibility to seek a general, just and permanent peace. This responsibility was also found in the joint declaration, the communique and in the long-term economic agreement. "There is no doubt: The further consolidation of relations between the USSR and the FRG will have at the same time an international effect," says the paper.

The Christian-Democratic NEUE ZEIT assesses the visit in this way: "The USSR sees as its most important goal in international affairs the prevention of mankind sliding into a war, and to achieve that, peace will be preserved and consolidated--a general, just and permanent peace. With these words, Leonid Brezhnev explained on Saturday evening to television viewers in the FRG the supreme principle of Soviet foreign policy, and, in the course of his speech, he made a direct connection between this principle and the official talks with leading FRG politicians which have just ended." The paper ends: "One can say with satisfaction--in view of the demands for the safeguarding of world peace--that the principle of Soviet foreign policy as explained by Leonid Brezhnev has once again been laid down as internationally binding and oriented to the future."

AUTHOR DISCUSSES U.S.-SOVIET POWER RELATIONSHIP

AU0909000Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6-7 May 78 p 10 AU

[Dr Guenter Kertzscher article: "The Strength of Socialism is Greater Today Than Ever: On Several Questions of the Development of the International Power Relationship"]

[Excerpts] When speaking of the international power relationship today we are referring to the fundamental fact of world policy in our times. It was noted in the report to the Ninth SED Congress: "With all the variety of international relations of states existing in the present day world the conflict between the two social systems constitutes the central axis of international development. (Note 1) ("Report of the SED Central Committee to the Ninth party congress," Berlin 1978, page 21)

It is difficult to fully understand the international power relationship down to every detail. The various spheres--economic, political, military, ideological, and so on--have their peculiarities. The whole thing is on the move and erratically at that. It is precisely in respect to a vital question such as the lasting attainment of peace that favorable and unfavorable things blend. Progress stands face to face with an increased resistance by the opponents of detente.

A sum total can be derived from all this which is unambiguous. Erich Honecker formulated things in his speech to the first kreis secretaries as follows: "The power relationship has changed in the favor of socialism. Socialism is stronger than ever. (Note 2) (NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 18-19 February 1978, page 4)

During the period of the U.S. monopoly of atomic weapons up to 1949, as well as in subsequent years, the United States believed it possible to proceed from a position of military superiority. However, the Soviet Union broke this monopoly. Under the pressure of facts, the United States began in the late fifties to undertake a more realistic reassessment of the military power relationship. This circumstance as well as the consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union and its untiring efforts for concrete disarmament steps in 1972 resulted in the agreements between the Soviet Union and the United States on the limitation of strategic weapons.

The Weights in the Military Sphere

The current attempts by the United States and by NATO to obtain new adventages in the arms race by introducing new weapons systems will not achieve their aims. The economy, science and technology of the Soviet Union are in a position to develop the weapons which the other side would like to use as trump cards. This has been proved once again. Leonid Brezhnev stated in his speech at the Komsomol congress that the Soviet Union would not start production of the neutron weapon if the United States does not. The rest would depend on Washington. This means that the United States could cause the spiral of the arms race to spin further and the danger of a nuclear war to increase. However, the United States would not be in a position to change the power relationship this way. The Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact states possess all the military forces required for the defense of socialism.

The United States has not only lost its superiority but was also compelled to gain the experience that the considerable military power which it possesses is not able to halt the pace of the era. It employed more than half a million soldiers with the most modern military technical equipment and suffered a defeat. The Pentagon computers had calculated that the United States had to win with the military forces which it employed. Obviously factors which substantially influence victory and defeat had not been considered. In this context Schlesinger, the former adviser of Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, dropped the wistful remark: "Not all problems in the world are military problems." (Note 3) (PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM, February 1974, page 207)

Influential quarters in the imperialist world are stubbornly resisting progress in detente. They are trying to poison the atmosphere with provocations and baiting campaigns, to meddle in the internal affairs of the socialist countries, to violate treaties based on international law and to bring about confrontations. If the attacks on peaceful coexistence are viewed from the aspect of the power relationship, however, then it is obvious that they do not spring from superior strength but on the contrary are proof of the historic defensive of imperialism. They harm the cause of security and cooperation but are futile with respect to their far-reaching anticommunist aims.

We want detente in order to stabilize the cause of peace. Political detente is only lasting if it is extended into the military sphere. At the Komsomol congress Leonid Brezhnev declared that the most essential and urgent task of our times is to achieve a further reduction in the danger of war and to stop the increase in armaments. He made specific proposals for this purpose. "The main thing is," he added, "the whole task is facilitated by the fact that the implementation of these steps does not disturb the power relationship which presently exists between the states." (Note 6) (NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 26 April 1978, page 4) Bilateral disarmament steps must preserve equal security. A weakening of socialism would undermine peace instead of stabilizing it. The Vienna negotiations on the mutual reduction in armed forces and armaments have failed to advance thus far because NATO believes it will be able through that means to alter the military power relationship in its favor.

Not With Jackboots, Not With Slippers

Obviously the imperialist strategists have not abandoned the hope of being able to reverse the shift of the power relationship. In this they mainly pursue two lines. First, they are trying to misuse peaceful coexistence and to replace noninterference, a principle of international law--which has also been incorporated in the final Helsinki act--with a principle of interference. They are trying by non-military means, so to speak on felt slippers, to penetrate and to disturb the development of socialism. At the same time they are stepping up armaments with a maximum effort in the hope of some day possessing those "miraculous weapons" which would offer them the chance to blackmail the socialist states or to overpower them. They have already been forced to record many failures, both in jackboots and felt slippers. Finally they will have to realize that they can never catch up with socialism no matter what footwear they use.

The GDR, allied with the Soviet Union and as a member of the socialist community, is contributing to the transformation of the world. We are strengthening socialism in all spheres. We are vigilant. We show what our social system can achieve for the benefit of man. Thus we contribute to further improving the power relationship in favor of peace and socialism. This will be beneficial for all peoples.

BRIEFS

APRIL DRY, COLD--April was unusually dry and cold, the GDR meteorological service reported. The total monthly precipitation reached only from 15 to 50 percent of the normal quantity in wide areas. Polar air reached central Europe more often than usual, thus the temperature for some two-thirds of the days was below the average, and the average temperature in April was from 1 to 2 degrees centigrade below normal. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 May 78 p 2 AU]

PRC AMBASSADOR--Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on Thursday received Chen Tung, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the GDR, for his first visit. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 May 78 p 2 AU]

GDR-BULGARIAN EDUCATION PLAN--Dr Prodan Stoyanov, first deputy minister of public education of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Prof Dr Guenter Heidorn, GDR deputy minister of university and technical school matters, signed a plan on Thursday in Berlin for measures which concern cooperation until 1980. Thereby the tasks related to the sphere of university and technical school matters, which were stipulated in the plan for scientific and cultural cooperation between the governments of both countries for the 1976-80 period are being completed. At the same time a protocol was signed on the founding of the joint GDR-Peoples Republic of Bulgaria commission for university and technical school matters. The Bulgarian guest also conducted talks with Prof Hans-Joachim Boehme, minister of university and technical school matters, and with other representatives of GDR ministries. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 May 78 p 2 AU]

WEST BERLIN YOUTH--On 5 May 1978 16-year-old Klaus Dieter Grim, from Berlin (West) was remanded to the competent institutions of the West Berlin Senate. The youth had escaped from a Berlin (West) reform school and had been picked up in the D 354 transit train between the Griebnitzsee and Gerstungen GDR border crossing points on 2 May 1978. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6-7 May 78 p 2 AU]

MTI REVIEWS BUDAPEST PRESS ON BREZHNEV'S FRG VISIT

LD0912O4Y Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 9, (MTI)--Hungary's national dailies devote prominent place Tuesday to commentaries dealing with the outcome of Leonid Brezhnev's Bonn visit. In its editorial enticled "Successful Meeting", MAGYAR NEMZET evalutes the Soviet-West German summit, while he MAGYAR HIRLAP article on the subject is headlined "Detente for a Long Term".

In context with the international significance of the Soviet-West German negotiations, MAGYAR NEMZET recalls that detente reached its lowest ebb last year. The Western propaganda machinery launched offensive against the Soviet policies over a wide front. "The phalanx of their allegations set off under the banner of human rights and this campaign climaxed with the assertion that the Soviet Union enjoys military advantage in Europe and as such it poses danger to the security of the West. That is why the statement that this meeting was necessary and useful, which was voiced on several occasions during speeches delivered in Bonn and now included also in the joint declaration, is justified in every respect," writes the Budapest daily and goes on to stress:

"In politics great significance attaches to the atmosphere in which states maintain their relations. It was not by chance that toast addresses repeated the need for mutual trust. It is not irrelevant at all what intentions are ascribed to one side by the other. [passage indistinct] contributed to the clarification of intentions..."

MAGYAR NEMZET goes on to point out that on the occasion of Leonid Brezhnev's Bonn visit, the sides "registered breakthrough at two fronts, the military policy aims became more clarified than ever before, while long-term economic plans were evolved regarding bilateral relations... Though divergence in certain basic views between the two parties did not evaporate, a step was taken forward on the path where one can think more of what leads to approach than to estrangement," concludes the daily.

MAGYAR HIRLAP points out that as a result of Leonid Brezhnev's Bonn visit, the Soviet Union and the FRG set forth the main direction for their political cooperation in bilateral ties as well as for promoting international detente. Besides, it created the sound material base for this peaceful cooperation.

The Budapest daily refers to the fact that the Soviet Union has embraced the basic principles of political relations in its ties with other states too: with the United States and France, "as for the former, however, the ties have not been complemented through the elaboration of long-term economic links. Perhaps the French example, where this complementation has already occurred, demonstrates best that political relations buttressed adequately by economic connections prove lasting and are free from various kinds and levels of economic fluctuations. Two leading economic powers of Europe that the Soviet Union and the FRG are, it was highly timely that the political relations desired by both sides to be balanced, got the economic support ensured by the now concluded 25-year cooperation agreement," underlines MAGYAR HIRLAP.

The daily goes on to state: "In the final count the Soviet-West German talks in Bonn resulted in convergence on approach to issues related with disarmament in Europe, albeit divergence on basic questions (for instance, the relation between the two German states and the issue of West Berlin) has remained, the sides concurred that the policy of detente should be pursued in every possible sphere... Leonid Brezhnev's visit to Bonn, the joint declaration and economic agreement signed during the trip render irreversible the good relationship that emerged between the Soviet Union and West Germany," writes the Budapest daily.

GIEREK TO VISIT YUGOSLAVIA IN MAY, INVITED BY TITO

AU091457Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6-7 May 78 p 1 AU

[Text] PAP--At the invitation of Josip Broz Tito, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and chairman of the LCY, PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek will travel to Yugoslavia on an official friendly visit in the first half of May.

GIEREK, OTHERS GREET CSSR LEADERS ON ANNIVERSARY

LD090924Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Text] Today is the 33d anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia. Edward Gierek, Henryk Jablonski and Piotr Jaroszewicz have sent a telegram with fraternal greetings and best wishes to CSSR leaders Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal.

The telegram says that a close and fruitful cooperation between our parties--the PZPR and the CPCZ--based on firm principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and on a close cooperation with the CPSU lies at the foundations of Polish-Czechoslovak relations.

Our two countries are united by a resolute will to continue to comprehensively widen and deepend our mutual relations.

REPORT ON GIEREK'S 26 APR PRESS CONFERENCE

AU081014Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 May 78 pp 1, 3 AU

[Irena Dryll report on PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek's meeting with journalists: "And We Must Do This All Together"]

[Text] As reported, Comrade Edward Gierek had a periodic meeting with journalists on 26 April. The meeting was chaired by Jerzy Lukasiewicz, Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary. Kazimierz Rokoszewski, head of the Central Committee Department of the Press, Radio and Television, was present.

Comrade Edward Gierek began by discussing his meeting with Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. "In our talks," the first secretary said, "we devoted much time to exchanging our views on international issues. We agreed with the view that now, when the world has reached in a way a crossroads, the consolidation of political detente and reinforcing it with military detente is an issue of decisive significance."

"The world has reached a crossroads." This phrase made once again obvious the importance of peace to all the several hundred journalists who had come to the meeting from all over the country. "At the moment the most important issue is to achieve agreement on halting the arms race and to embark upon the road to genuine disarmament measures, without undermining the security of any state."

An Endless Race

According to the scientists, in the past 5,000 years of our civilization, peace has reigned less than 300 years. Every year of peace has been matched by 16 years of war. During these 5,000 years there have occurred 15,000 major and minor armed conflicts. The threat of war still hangs over mankind like the sword of Damocles. We still need the struggle for peace, for the end to the arms race and for disarmament.

In the struggle the Soviet Union is going more than anyone else to demonstrate to the world the nonsense of the arms race, in which there is no finish line and no victor. Each day the world spends over $1 billion on military purposes. Each new weapon means escalating new armaments and costs and a search for increasingly more lethal weapons. Today the neutron weapon--and tomorrow?

Comrade Gierek drew attention specially to two very important topical questions. The first is an agreement:

"A rapid conclusion to a new agreement between the USSR and the United States on limiting strategic armaments would be of particularly crucial significance," he said. "Comrade Brezhnev stressed most strongly the Soviet Union's good will and readiness to sign such an agreement. He expressed the hope that the difficulties created by the cold war forces and the military-industrial complex in the United States will be overcome."

The second is the UN session:

"We agreed with Comrade Brezhnev that the coming special UN disarmament session will be of importance as a stage in the preparations for the world disarmament conference, although we realize that this session will also be an arena of a sharp confrontation between differing disarmament concepts represented by the socialist countries and the capitalist world. It is a new feature that many Western states, especially NATO states, have announced that they would present new proposals in this regard." Up to now these states have rather indulged in torpedoing the socialist countries' proposals. "In this connection, we reached the agreed conclusion that this new situation calls for our countries' coordinated activities and for militantly presenting our position."

Speaking of these two questions, the first secretary recalled the recent Sofia meeting of the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers, the Vance visit ("...as you have noticed in the evening of the day on which I left Moscow, U.S. Secretary of State Vance arrived there...") and L. Brezhnev's Komsomol congress speech, which "was laced with hope and optimism." (The following passage from L. Brezhnev's speech is particularly eloquent: "The Soviet Union has done and will do all it can to prevent an atomic war and to see to it that nations are not victims of either the first or the following atomic attacks.")

The Most Important Human Right

The development of the "man of peace" is an enormously important if not the most important form of the struggle for peace. "Let me also stress," Comrade Gierek said, "that in our view it is important, for intensifying the trust among nations and for consolidating what at times people call the infrastructure of peace and to educate societies, especially the younger generations, in the spirit of peace. Poland would like to develop this very idea and to make it an issue for all mankind--all nations."

This is because we know only too well what war means. We know the devastating specter of war that persists in its horrors even years after the war itself. The heritage of war is still with us, and this is why we must create the infrastructure of peace in the hearts and minds of people, bearing in mind that war is inhuman even though it is human beings who carry it out and that "Human beings plunge human beings into it."

The positive processes which occur in this regard in Europe and the world should not and and cannot obscure for us the existing difficult problems and disturbing phenomena. "...We are disturbed by the situation in the FRG in which the rightwing and nationalistic forces are being activated. These forces try to undermine the historical facts, propagating the slogans of German unity and questioning the status of West Berlin, despite the relevant international treaties and accords. [paragraph continues]

On some issues the FRG Government also succumbs to this pressure. We agreed with Comrade Brezhnev that it is necessary to resolutely counter these trends."

Concluding this stage of his statements, Comrade Gierek stressed: "The exchange of our views on the international issues demonstrated the complete agreement of the positions of our parties, which cooperate closely in developing and implementing an agreed policy of the socialist states."

How do you evaluate the international response to our campaign on the human right to live in peace? This was the first of the several questions on international issues. How do you evaluate the course of the ideological struggle with regard to human rights...?

In his reply the first secretary once again confirmed his view expressed during his visit in the Soviet Union and before that in the Sejm. "We have no reason to let ourselves be pushed to defensive positions in this connection," he said. "Human rights conceived in their full meaning--from the elementary right to live in peace through the political rights such as participation in the democratic government of the state and the basic economic rights--are most fully implemented in our country." He stressed that despite attempts of political and propaganda maniuplation with the issue of human rights so as to interfere in the internal affairs of other states, the Belgrade meeting demonstrated that all the states which participated in the historic Helsinki conference observe its principles and that the final act has retained its vitality. Let us reflect that precisely socialism has recorded on its banners the human right to live in peace as the most important issue of mankind. For us, human rights result from the very nature of socialism and have always been a program of the communist movement from its very beginning.

The first secretary referred to our history and said that, for example, in the interwar period we approached many problems of human rights in a different way than now. Today many people take the view that they have right to hold jobs, to have an apartment and to enjoy medical care. They take the view they are entitled to everything. It is a good thing that they take such a view, but they should also bear in mind that only our system set about preparing the "ground" for implementing broadly conceived human rights and for creating the conditions for all these "entitlements."

"Only we, the communists," the first secretary stressed, implement these rights. We regard them as a must, as precisely what our society is entitled to. But it is necessary to make it clear this has not always been so and it is necessary to continue to fight for these matters. We must continue to strengthen our people's achievements, which we have written into our constitution." This "it is necessary" applies especially to young people: [they] cannot remember these matters. It is necessary to know the past in order to evaluate and shape the present and the future in keeping with these rights.

During the recent meeting as well as during the previous meetings between the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and Comrade Leonid Brezhnev the issues of further tightening the economic cooperation and collaboration with the Soviet Union occupied a crucial place. The Soviet Union not only supplies us with basic raw materials such as crude oil and iron ore, but also through its deliveries of modern machines and installations the Soviet Union, as Comrade Gierek stressed, to a considerable extent participates in the process of updating and expanding Polish industry.

Eloquent Symbol of Cooperation

The Katowice metallurgical combine is an eloquent symbol of this cooperation. The "latest" example: The construction of the "2000" hot rolling plant, one of the largest and most modern in Europe, and of the slab plant, which supplies the rolling plant with metal slabs, have now begun. The Soviet Union will supply us with the unique installations needed by these plants. [paragraph continues]

As early as 1981, which is the deadline for completion of the rolling plant, the metal sheets produced by it will enable us to further develop the production of cold-rolled metal sheets, including the thinnest ones to be used for wrapping, among other things.

Industrial cooperation with the modern Soviet economy, which possesses an enormous potential, is for many branches of our economy an important factor in and special incentive for technical and technological progress. It also creates possibilities for extending mass production, which, as you know, helps lower the unit costs of production. In turn the high technological standards of many sectors of Polish industry which have been achieved in recent years make it objectively possible to promote extensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and to interest our Soviet partner in our offers. Comrade Gierek also stressed the valuable character of our joint cooperation: "Our cooperation is not subjected to seasonal ups and downs. It enjoys the good will of the two sides and is based on mutual advantage. In a word, it is cooperation that is of the best service for the current and long-term development needs of our fraternal countries."

The two leaders highly appraised the state of Polish-Soviet cooperation. "We also agreed that it had entered a new, qualitatively higher stage, one corresponding to the needs of our two countries and to the level of their development." At the same time, the two sides stipulated the sectors in which work on relevant accords should be accelerated or in which cooperation should be expanded. As Comrade Gierek said, this applies especially to the Soviet supplies of heavy tractors and, in general, to cooperation in the production of farm machinery, in the aviation industry ("We would like to continue to develop this industry, utilizing our production base, the highly qualified cadres and traditional experience") and in the truck industry. Within the next 20 years, in exchange for our braking systems for the Kamaz automobiles, we will be supplied by the Kamaz firm with several thousands of giant, 12-ton vehicles a year. For example, this year we will receive 4,000 of these vehicles.

Concluding his statement about his fruitful and useful visit to the Soviet Union, the first secretary said: "All in all, as you see, my visit to Moscow has in every way demonstrated that our countries' cooperation has great prospects and that Poland has sincere and devoted friends in the person of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev and in the party of the Soviet communists."

Theme of the Day: Export-Import

Economic cooperation, foreign trade, exports, imports--these were the themes of the day and ones of the basic elements of the meeting. This was because we could compare the role of foreign trade in the modern economy to the role of the nervous system in the human organism. If trade fails, the economy becomes nervous and unsettled and upsets occur in many sectors. It is therefore important not to separate foreign trade and its problems from the economy as a whole and from the task we pose for ourselves. One of the most important tasks is the development of export-orientated production and the rationalization of imports. The difficulty of these tasks is increasing because, although, as the first secretary stressed most strongly, economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is developing favorably and is free from artificial restrictions and unexpected obstacles, cooperation with the capitalist countries is still encountering increasing difficulties. For example, insofar as exports are concerned, "Aside from the restrictions we all know, we have to fight new restrictions--protectionist restrictions--which make it difficult for our goods to reach the capitalist markets." Despite these restrictions our exports to capitalist countries increased about 11 percent in the first quarter of this year in keeping with the plan. At the same time, we are rationalizing imports. To be able to comprehend how difficult and, economically, how necessary this task is, it is worth recalling certain facts and data. At the beginning of the present decade, economic cooperation and trade with foreign countries were recognized as some of the main factors in the country's development. Our progress would have been much slower without this economic "opening" to the world. [paragraph continues]

In 1971-76 we bought some 360 licenses in the capitalist countries, mainly for the electroengineering, chemical and light industries. Also, our active credit policy in 1972-76 enabled us to implement 282 investment projects. The investment imports on the so-called pay-back-as-you-earn principle [samosplata] are a new and essential element of foreign trade's active participation in the accelerated strategy of development. This principle has been applied in the construction of 156 investment projects, of which most have now been completed. These and other measures are responsible for the fact that the share of new imported machinery amounts to about 58 percent throughout the manufacturing industry, and to almost 70 percent in the electrical machinery industry, to almost 60 percent in the chemical industry, to 66 percent in light industry and to 76 percent in the food industry.

Experts believe that the extent to which this valuable potential is being exploited to meet the needs of export was and still is unsatisfactory. The import needs of our economy are also too high. For example, the norms of material consumption have changed very little, despite considerable progress in the modernization of the production facilities. "This represents," Comrade Gierek said, "a kind of production reserves used by plants to cover the losses resulting from deficiencies and so on. Today we can no longer afford such 'reserves.' We must do everything to eliminate the waste of raw materials."

The consumption of raw and other materials, fuels and energy in production amounts to about 50 percent and, in terms in statistics, every industrial worker uses and processes within a year materials and fuels worth about Z300,000 (about Z158,000 in 1970). A large proportion of these materials and fuels is imported. To eliminate the waste of materials, an issue discussed by Comrade Gierek, means to save billions and billions of zlotys for the economy and for ourselves. As the experts estimate, if we could save but 1 percent of raw and other materials in excess of the plan, we would increase our national income by some Z18 billion, including Z14 billion earmarked for consumption.

The consumption of raw and other materials is but one aspect of the complicated problem of rationalized imports. Production cooperation is another problem. The Politburo discussed this problem at its two successive sessions. "In many cases it has become obvious that production cooperation is used to justify the import of materials or investment goods, which boosts our economy's import needs to an unjustified degree." We must combat unjustified and unprofitable production cooperation. "Of course, this does not mean," the first secretary said, "that we want to curb the development of correct cooperation links." In other words, this amounts to nationally rationalizing imports, if one can say so.

It goes without saying that the measures aimed at streamlining imports have created more difficult conditions for the performance of many plants, but these measures are fully justified by the situation in the capitalist markets. Despite the tensions and difficulties in this connection, most industrial cadres and plant workers have been able to take these more difficult conditions in their stride. Overcoming many difficulties and barriers, many plants are successfully promoting exports. This is an enormously important issue. After all, there is a close dependence between exports and imports--the higher and more profitable the exports, the more money is available for financing the necessary imports. We say "necessary" because the point is that we should count more on our own resources and be more proficient in exploiting our own intellectual potential and our production potential, which has already been greatly reinforced by imports.

We Need the Scientists' Help

Comrade Gierek underlined this problem quite clearly: "The scientific research base can greatly contribute to lowering the import needs of production...both the state of this base and the high technological standards of our industry make feasible our ambition to exploit much more extensively, at the present stage, our own scientific and technological achievements. [paragraph continues]

This is why we expect that our scientists will make greater contributions to working out and implementing our own modern technical and technological solutions. The coming 12th Central Committee plenum will be devoted to these issues." As you see, the issue of rationalizing imports was tackled comprehensively and with an eye on the future, but the "immediate" task is to fully implement this year's socioeconomic plan, despite restrictions, that is, we would like to add, import restrictions. "Is this an easy task? Certainly not," the first secretary said. But as the experience of the first quarter demonstrated, this task can be accomplished. The general evaluation of the results of the first quarter of the year is positive, despite a breakdown in February.

The "More" Pleases Us at Times and Disturbs Us at Times

Comrade Gierek rounded off this general evaluation by discussing a number of problems that are, in his view, disturbing.

1) "It is our view that the plan is in danger. Above all I would like to tell you about our concern for the housing construction plan: Although more apartments were built in this period than in the corresponding period last year, the plan was not fulfilled." Apartments are a subject of every meeting with the first secretary. The housing construction plan is an ever topical issue. The housing plan was not fulfilled for various reasons, and while criticizing this nonfulfillment, we must not forget that "more." Take 1977: In that year 5.4 percent more living area was built by the housing industry for the nonagricultural population than in the previous year, but the implementation of the plan amounted to only 98 percent. The 5-year plan provided for 234,300 apartments, but in fact only 230,600 were built, which means that the plan's target was some 4,000 apartments short. From the viewpoint of our needs every apartment and every room counts, and this is why the incomplete fulfillment of the housing plan gives rise to concern, despite all the praise for the building trade's ambitious tasks, drive, speed and so on.

2) "We are also to some extent concerned about the administration of the wage fund," the first secretary said. "In the first quarter of this year the planned indices were exceeded and more was paid out in wages than was warranted by the value of production." In this case this "more" is bound to distrub us if only for this reason that it makes it difficult to achieve a market equilibrium and strengthens the persistence of unjustified wage disproportions. To some extent, but only to some extent, this state of affairs was encouraged by the unfavorable month of last February, mainly because of energy difficulties and aggravated supply troubles. In March efforts were made to "catch up with the plan" with the help of overtime among other things, which inflated the wage funds. The planned coefficient of payments for increased productivity this year (in industry this coefficient is 0.46 and in the building trades 0.33) makes it necessary to tighten pay discipline much more than previously. Not everyone wants or knows how to toe the line in this regard, and there are also people who are not always able to. Life produces many surprises. It is necessary at times to ignore principles, but this can be done only in "exceptional cases." This is why all department heads have been instructed to absolutely observe the current principles of wage fund administration.

3) "Unfortunately, the quality of production continues to lag behind the rapid technological progress introduced into industrial plants." This statement by the first secretary is an old story and needs almost no comment, but some aspects of it deserve mention. They include the tightening of control at some positions, the introduction of fiscal punishment for poor quality and bonuses for high quality and preventing poor quality goods from reaching the market. ("If some goods are in short supply the people in charge of trade at times deliver shoddy goods as a stop-gap measure in order to have peace and quiet and to fulfill the plan.")

4) "We are taking measures to eliminate the seemingly new production lines that make their appearance only because plants can make larger profits out of them. Comrade Gierek remarked: You have often spoken of this at our meetings, and added: I am not going to develop this theme as it is familiar enough.

However, in the past few weeks we have done a great deal to halt the practice of threatening us with the so-called new lines of goods. Comrade Gierek also said this: The government intends to introduce very soon the practice of a strict certification of new products. In cases in which such products fail to fulfill the rquirements of genuinely higher quality they will not be allowed to be sold, and the plant concerned will have to take the consequences.

To Explain and Acquaint

Comrades have asked me about the Politburo's decisions yesterday concerning the changes in the economic-fiscal system of the plants, Comrade Gierek said, as he was holding a batch of questions--the first of which was on just this point. What is the concept of relating the economic-fiscal system of plants to the socioeconomic aims of the central plan?

The second question concerned similar problems: In the present situation it is necessary to strengthen the impact of the central plan on the entire economy, but we have heard with increasing frequency the views of economic organizations that the methods used by ministries and industrial associations are not effective in this regard because of their detailed and often contradictory character. This weakens the initiative of the plants in overcoming their difficulties. Is it not possible to utilize the economic-fiscal system more actively? This is an extensive problem which I would not be able to explain in a few words. I propose that all the materials we discussed yesterday should be made available to the questioners.

The first secretary asked Prof Pawel Bozyk, who was present at the meeting, to see to it that the materials are made available, to supply additional information if necessary and to provide all relevant explanations. He also suggested that the questioners should write about this problem after they had studied all materials. They should write about it extensively without simplifying the issue. This is necessary because the problem must be explained to readers, and people must be acquainted with it.

In view of this we suggest that those interested in this problem should consult various publications which, we assume, are already being produced. Here I would like merely to draw your attention to the fact that the economic-fiscal system of the WOG (large economic organizations), which was set up in 1973, is being constantly improved and adapted to changing economic conditions. Last year's modification to the system was evaluated by the Politburo, and the journalists' questions concerned this subject. Every economic-fiscal system is merely an instrument. The point is to make this instrument effectively serve the implementation of the party's policy and help overcome all the difficulties and tensions discussed by the first secretary and mentioned in the journalists' questions.

An example of this was the question on the "eternal subject" of spare parts. "The point at issue is transportation, machinery and installations. A shortage of spare parts immobilizes large quantities of rolling stock and machinery for long periods of time. Industrial plants and supply centers are unable to solve this important problem." Comrade Gierek said that we will have to tackle this problem again. We will have to exert control. In some sectors decisions have already been taken. It is necessary to increase the production of spare parts--even at the cost of finished products. What we want to see is that specific decisions are fully implemented.

Some questions concerned agriculture: breeding trends, prices for piglets and fat hogs, changes in the bonus system at state farms and nitrogen fertilizer supplies. Since each of these questions would command much space for a full treatment of the replies given by Comrade Gierek, I will just give you an outline of the problem:

1) "....What is really the truth about that drop of interest in stockbreeding? At the moment we are analyzing the issue on the strength of the most recent data and we will soon take the necessary decisions...."

2) "No one has the slightest intention of taking anything from the people. We are interested in maintaining the good spirits of state farm workers, but we are also interested in eliminating all unjustified privileges...."

3) The industry has failed to fulfill its nitrogen fertilizer production plan. This has created certain difficulties for agriculture. In this connection, Comrade Gierek said, I would like to tell you about our plans concerning coal gasification. I know that this is a problem which provokes various discussions on various topics, including the cost of this project. But we must speculate on how we should help ourselves by ourselves.... The project is worth our effort because coal gasification can also help us solve the shortage of gas and eliminate various difficulties, including those connected with the production of nitrogen fertilizers.

To finish with current problems and to go over to another topic of the meeting--the past and future issues--I will briefly mention three questions which referred to the present. The first question: Recently the Western press has put forward suggestions that relations between Israel and some socialist states, including Poland, may be resumed. Could the authorities of the Polish People's Republic be really disposed to reconsider their present position with the intention of further contributing to establishing peace in this region?

Comrade Gierek: "I do not think that anything can be settled once and for all and that anything is final. Since in the past we had diplomatic relations with Israel and were one of the sponsors of the establishment of the Israeli state, it is not now out of the question that these relations will be established in the future. We have never had any hostile intentions toward the Israeli nation. We have been, are and will be of the opinion that the Israeli nation, the Jews, have the right, as everyone else, to their own state and that this right should be guaranteed by international agreements. I think that our attitude toward history and to what we went through together is the best example illustrating our attitude to the Israeli nation and the Jews. We in our country must never forget that history. What we must do is to create conditions so that eventually there is a further rapprochement, there is a normalization of relations between the states and nations. When will this occur? The answer to this question depends not on us alone."

The point is, the first secretary stressed, that the Israelis should also draw the correct conclusions from whatever is taking place in the Middle East. The point is that the enduring character of relations in the Middle East be based on relations of friendship among the nations that live in this region of the world. We are convinced that such relations cannot be achieved without solving the problem of the Palestinians. We have expressed our view on this, and this view is still in effect. Replying to this question, the first secretary also referred to a recent visit to Poland by Nachum Goldman, president of the World Jewish Congress. He stressed the contribution of the Polish Jews to the development of Polish culture, science and whatever constitutes the common good of the Polish people. "I am speaking as I feel on this issue, and this is not only my opinion, this is also the opinion of the party and government leadership. This is our view and we want to act in keeping with it."

Always Defending the Working People's Interests

The second question referred to current events and actually constituted a journalistic reflection: The Ninth WFTU Congress ended on Saturday. In your letter addressed to the delegates from all over the world, you expressed the wish that the trade unionists would further tighten the unity and class solidarity of the working people. On the whole the congress fulfilled these expectations, although there were controversies and differences in evaluating the TU movement....

In his reply Comrade Gierek spoke of the role of trade unions in our country and of the role of the TU movement in solving the nonantagonistic contradictions which assert themselves in our development. [paragraph continues]

Since we are forced to simplify the entire complicated problem that the first secretary discussed at length, we could sum it up as follows: The point is for the trade unions always to be able effectively to support the just causes and to defend the interests of the working people wherever they have been violated, to solve disputed issues in keeping with the interests of workers and to prevent conflicts and tensions. In our country we work under our own roof for ourselves, for the good of the people and in our own interest. Morevoer, what we produce is for the direct benefit of the working people and for the benefit of our country's development. Proceeding from this basic constitutional principle, we are trying to eliminate contadictions and conflicts so that the tensions and emotions connected with them do not affect our common achievements and the results of our work.

Are we perfect in what we are doing in this regard, Comrade Gierek asked at one moment--certainly not. We still have to improve the forms and methods of various activities, such as the activities of workers self-management groups, for example. We still have to eliminate the sources of the difficulties that result in specific troubles and contradictions and to influence and shape up reality so that it is favorable to the working man.

The third question concerned the events in the literary community.

I know you have in mind the recent congress of the writers' union, Comrade Gierek said, and, having aired a few reflections connected with the course of that congress, he expressed the view that, aside from one irresponsible speech, the congress had been dominated by concern for the interests of the state and for the cause of socialist construction.

"The decisive platform adopted by the writers' union is the platform for continuing socialist construction, for continuing all the changes that took and are taking place among our people."

Along with the element of the present, one more element--the element of the past and the future--characterized the meeting with the first secretary, both in his preliminary statement and in his replies to questions.

The first secretary informed us among other things about the advanced work on detailing the lines of Poland's socioeconomic development in 1981-85. These issues are not unknown to the public. The foremost issues that we are already solving step by step and that we will continue to tackle while implementing long-term development programs include the issue of food for the people, of housing and of market production. These issues are and will be the order of the day because our ability to solve them will, to a decisive extent, determine the people's living standards and social well-being. "This hierarchy of the basic social tasks," the first secretary said, "means that it is necessary to continue the policy of dynamic development." Since, however, we will pursue this policy under different conditions from those existing in the first years of the present decade, "we must rely to an ever increasing extent on our own resources and strength and on cooperation with our socialist partners."

For the Cause of Socialism

Improved effectiveness [of economic management] is a key to the implementation of our ambitious and increasingly more difficult plans, a key to successful development and to higher living standards. "We intend to make the structural changes in the economy and especially in investment policy to serve the increased effectiveness of economic management," Comrade Gierek said. To be effective and efficient means to choose the right means to achieve an aim. It means not to waste resources, forces and means. It means that we must use only so much of them as is necessary to effectively and efficiently implement all our plans. What plans?

"We intend to devote particular attention to the task of adapting the economy to future needs." This involves, among other things, the continuation of the process of industrial automation, the further increase in tapping new sources of energy and greater concern for the protection of the environment.

Our economy is "leaning" toward the future, when what will chiefly matter will be our ability to implement the slogan: To Produce Better at Lower Cost. Many tasks are still ahead of us and we still have to solve many socially urgent problems which agitate our people. To understand this better--to understand better the present and the future--it is worth consulting history.

Referring to questions on the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of independent Poland, the first secretary spoke among other things of explaining and interpreting the party's slogan that Poland should gain in strength and the people live better. "Our concern is that all the people in Poland understand and recognize that it is the merit of socialism that Poland is what it is." At the same time, the first secretary warned against viewing and interpreting history in terms of either black or white. "This is not such a simple matter, comrades. We must critically illuminate the class policy that led to the September tragedy, but we must not deny that in the interwar period, too, changes took place that promoted the cause of our country." What is particularly valuable, regardless of the economic weaknesses and errors of social and economic policy, are certain features connected with consolidating national consciousness. These issues should be viewed and presented so that "no one is wronged by our evaluations. At the same time we should objectively present what constitutes the truth of history: that only the socialist system has given a new direction to our affairs and has created prospects for consolidating our country's independence." Socialism has created the conditions that have made Poland an independent country through and through and has also taken account of what generations and generations of Poles have fought for. Today there exists an unprecedented organic unity between patriotism and internationalism, between the patriotism of our fathers and contemporary patriotism.

"I think," the first secretary said, replying to another question, "that every generation of Poles has had specific tasks and functions to accomplish in the past 60 years...."

What are the tasks for the contemporary Poles, including the journalists? The first secretary did not state this explicitly, did not instruct us and did not dot the "i". To end the meeting he had this to say:

"....Regardless of various difficulties we have to face, the factors that dominate our development are progress and efforts to expand democracy in our country, to consolidate our people's unity, to strengthen our alliances and security and to create lasting conditions for our country's development. I think that it is necessary to enrich these trends and that we all must accomplish this."

LEADERS, VETERANS ATTEND VICTORY DAY MEETING IN WARSAW

LD0921447 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Text] Polish war veterans attended a meeting at the palace of the Council of Ministers in Warsaw today. The meeting, held in connection with Victory Day, was attended by members of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy [ZBOWID] Supreme Council, veterans of the fighting in Spain, veterans of the 1939 September campaign, veterans of the Polish People's Army and Polish Armed Forces in the West, resistance fighters from home and abroad, and former inmates of Hitlerite concentration and prisoner of war camps.

The meeting was attended by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, and Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers. Also present were members of the Politburo and Central Committee Secretariat: Zdzslaw Grudzien, Wojciech Jaruzelski, Stanislaw Kania, Stanislaw Kowalczyk, Wladyslaw Kruczek, Alojzy Karkoszka, Andrzej Werblan; Stanislaw Gucwa, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee; and Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, chairman of the SD Central Committee.

Addressing the meeting, Piotr Jaroszewicz, president of the ZBOWID Supreme Council, spoke about the importance of the victory over the Hitlerite (?invader) 33 years ago, a victory which had transformed the destiny of Poland and our people and was of momentous importance for all humanity. On behalf of all Poles, said Piotr Jaroszewicz, and in fulfillment of our patriotic duty, we have paid a tribute at the tomb of the unknown soldier to the heroes of the tragic, but for the Polish people victorious, war against the Hitlerite invader. This year our traditional celebrations of the May victory coincide with the 35th anniversary of the people's forces, (?which enjoy the popularity and respect of our community). On the occasion of Victory Day, Piotr Jaroszewicz conveyed to those gathered at the meeting, and through them to all veterans, warm greetings from the party Central Committee, Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, the supreme authorities of the Polish People's Republic, the political parties and the National Unity Front.

BRIEFS

POLISH-GREEK CONSULTATIONS--Joannis Tsounis, general director for political affairs in the Greek Foreign Ministry, who has visited Poland [no dates given], had consultations with Jozef Czyrek, vice minister of foreign affairs, on international problems, especially including the problems of detente, implementation of the CSCE final act and disarmament. The sides also discussed the prospects of Polish-Greek relations. J. Tsounis was received by foreign minister Emil Wojtaszek. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6-7 May 78 p 4 AU]

PERUVIAN YOUTH DELEGATION--Warsaw, 6 May PAP--Secretary general of the Peruvian Communist Youth [PCY] Carlos Bonino and the organization's secretary for international affairs, Luis Casas have been staying in Poland at the invitation of the Federation of the Socialist Union of Polish Youth [FSUPY]. The two acquainted themselves with the activity of the Polish youth movement. The guests held talks with the party's leadership in the course of which they presented the activity of the young communists of Peru. The Peruvian delegation was received by deputy director of the department of social organizations, sports and tourism of the PUWP CC, Maria Wojtkiewicz and it met secretary general of the Polish committee of solidarity with the nations of Asia and Africa, Jerzy Markiewicz. In an accord signed at the end of the visit the PCY and the FSUPY agreed on a common stand concerning preparations for the Havana festival of youth and students. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2119 GMT 6 May 78 LD]

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS EXECUTIVE POLITICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

AU092118Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1955 GMT 9 May 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/5/1978--A meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P. was held on May 9 under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party.

The Executive Political Committee examined and approved Romania's stand on the special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization on disarmament whose proceedings will start on May 23, 1978. It was assessed on the occasion that the reduction of arming is an imperative need of present-day mankind, disarmament being one of the cardinal objectives of contemporary international life, vitally concerning all nations with no exception. Setting out from the fact that the arms race brings about sacrifices and seriously affects the development of all peoples in the world, accentuates the danger of a new world conflagration, Romania considers that the disarmament questions should be solved without delay, with the participation of all the countries of the world.

The principled stand of Socialist Romania derives from the very nature of its system, from the fact that socialism and peace are inseparable. Building a new society, concentrating its efforts for engineering an ever higher material and spiritual civilization, Romania campaigns, at the same time, perseveringly for creating favourable conditions to this peaceful work, for a world free of weapons and wars.

The implementation of general and complete disarmament, of nuclear disarmament above all, is included, as an essential objective, in the documents of the congresses of the Romanian Communist Party, in the party programme, holds a significant place in the political thinking and international activities of Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The Executive Political Committee was particularly appreciative of President Nicolae Ceausescu's initiative on the basis of which a proposal was tabled at the U.N. in 1975 for the convening of a special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization on disarmament.

The Executive Political Committee stressed that the U.N. special session is the most representative and adequate world forum for a comprehensive debate which should lead to the adoption of substantive, clear and committing documents meant to open fresh prospects to approaching disarmament problems, to bring about real progress in disarmament.

The Executive Political Committee approved the concrete proposals the Romanian delegation will present at the U.N. session, in keeping with the guidelines established by the 11th Congress and national conference of the R.C.P., for passing to practical measures, for cutting down military expenditures, for reducing armed forces and armaments, for military detente with a view to inceasing international confidence and security, to consolidating peace in the world.

Likewise, the Executive Political Committee analyzed and approved the general project of building the Danube-Black Sea Canal. Approved were also the main technico-economic indicators and the measures for carrying out the investment objective "The Hydropower and Navigation System Iron Gates II", according to the provisions of the agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia concerning the conditions of expanding the collaboration for using the hydropower potential of the Danube.

Next, the Executive Political Committee examined and approved the proposals regarding the rise in tariffs of passenger railway transport, of passenger transport by river-going ships and planes. Analyzed and approved were the proposals of increasing the tariffs of public transport in some localities of the country taking into account the fact that the present tariffs remained unchanged since 1954. The Executive Political Committee indicated that tariff increases be first discussed in public with collectivities of working people. During the meeting, examined and approved were also the proposals of increasing the tariffs of some services to the population.

The Executive Political Committee also solved current questions of party and state home and international activity.

CEAUSESCU SENDS CONDOLENCES ON ALDO MORO'S DEATH

LD092332Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2200 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has sent telegrams to President of the Italian Republic Giovanni Leone, to Chairman of the Italian Communist Party Luigi Longo and party Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer.

The telegram to the president of Italy states:

I heard with great indignation the news of the assassination of Aldo Moro, chairman of the National Council of the Christian Democratic Party, an outstanding personality of Italian political life and friend of the Romanian people. On behalf of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, of the Romanian people and personally, I transmit to you, to the Italian Government and people deep condolences and our sympathy to the aggrieved family.

We disapprove of the criminal act and express our solidarity with the friendly Italian people and the confidence that they will know how to repulse terrorist actions and insure democratic and independent development, the defense of the constitutional rights and freedoms, the strengthening of peace and the necessary climate for their activity on the path of progress and well-being.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP, states in a telegram to Comrade Luigi Longo, chairman of the Italian Communist Party, and to Comrade Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party:

We have heard with great indignation the sad news of the assassination of Aldo Moro, chairman of the National Council of the Christian Democratic Party, a distinguished personality of Italian political and state life and friend of the Romanian people and of Romanian-Italian cooperation. Disapproving of that terrorist and criminal act, I reaffirm the full solidarity of the RCP and of all the Romanian people with the Italian Communist Party and Italian people in the fight for safeguarding constitutional order, for defending and strengthening democracy for developing Italy on the path of independence and progress.

CEREMONIES MARK INDEPENDENCE, LIBERATION ANNIVERSARIES

AU091236Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 9 May 78 AU

[Summary] The Romanian people celebrate today the 101st anniversary of the country's state independence, and the 33d anniversary of the victory against fascism.

Wreaths were laid this morning in Bucharest at the monument of the heroes of the struggle for the people's and fatherland's freedom and for socialism; at the monument of the fatherland's heroes, and at the monument of Soviet heroes. "The ceremonies were attended by Comrades Emil Bobu, Virgil Cazacu, Ion Dinca, Iosif Uglar, members of the RCP Central Committee, of the State Council and the government, and other officials", as well as diplomats and military attaches. The ceremony at the monument of Soviet heroes was attended by USSR Ambassador Vasiliy Ivanovich Drozdenko, by the military attache and other embassy staff members.

Wreaths were also laid at the British war cemetery outside Bucharest. "The ceremony was attended by Stefan Voitec, vice president of the State Council; Ion Patan, prime minister; Maxim Berghianu, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Ilfov County People's Council; Ministers Nicolae Doicaru and Constantin Statescu; Deputy Foreign Minister Vasile Gliga; Lt Gen Gheorghe Gomoiu, deputy minister of national defense and secretary of the army Higher Political Council; other officials, generals and high-ranking officers, as well as British Ambassador Reginald Louis Seconde, embassy staff, heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania, military attaches and members of the diplomatic corps. A military guard presented arms."

LEADERS CONGRATULATE CSSR COUNTERPARTS ON ANNIVERSARY

Send Telegram

AU091015Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 9 May 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/5/1978--On the 33rd anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation from fascist domination, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Manea Manescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, addressed in behalf of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, of the State Council and of the government, of the whole people of Romania, and in their own behalf, a congratulatory telegram to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and to Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the Federal Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the Federal Government and the brother peoples of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The whole Romanian people, the telegram reads, sincerely rejoices over the successes being recorded by the brother Czechoslovak people, under the leadership of its communist party, in the fulfillment of the programme of building the developed socialist society, in attaining the important targets set by the 15th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia for the continual development and thriving of its socialist homeland.

We express on this occasion, too, the firm conviction that the relations of traditional friendship between our parties and countries, which have recorded a continually upward course in the years of socialism, will steadily develop in the spirit of our understandings, of the provisions of the declaration signed in Bucharest in June 1977, to the benefit of our peoples, in the interest of the unity of socialist countries, of the general cause of socialism, peace and security in Europe and the world over.

Attend Reception

AU092208Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 9 May 78 AU

[Text] Jaroslav Hejna, Czechoslovak ambassador to Bulgaria, today gave a reception at the embassy's premises on the occasion of his country's national holiday.

Present were Dobri Dzhurov, Ognyan Doynov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Yordanov, members of the State Council and the government, secretaries and members of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union Permanent Board, chiefs of departments at the BCP Central Committee, chiefs of public, political and mass organizations and of creative unions, generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army and chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria. The reception was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

AFGHAN PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES ROMANIAN ENVOY

AU092104Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 9 May 78 AU

[Text] Nur Mohammed Taraki, chairman of the Revolutionary Republican Democratic Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, received Romanian ambassador to Kabul Alexandru Boaba. On this occasion, on behalf of president of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian ambassador expressed our country's desire to continue and develop relations with Afghanistan in the political, economic, cultural, scientific and other fields of mutual interest as well as in the sphere of international relations, in the spirit of principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, full equality of rights, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage. The Romanian ambassador expressed the conviction of the Romanian side that the expansion and development of Romanian-Afghan ties accords with the interests of the two peoples and with the cause of peace, progress and international understanding.

Warmly thanking President Nicolae Ceausescu for the message, Nur Mohammed Taraki, chairman of the Revolutionary Republican Democratic Council of Afghanistan, expressed his full agreement with this message and assessed it as very important and particularly valuable for developing friendly ties between the two countries and peoples. The Afghani head of state wished President Nicolae Ceausescu, the great statesman and eminent international personality, much health and full success in his activity devoted to defending the Romanian people's interests and the cause of peace and international understanding.

HUNGARIAN NATIONALITY LEADER PETERFI'S OBITUARY

AU081455Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1130 GMT 8 May 78 AU

[Report on obituary on Stefan Peterfi, member of the RCP Central Committee, vice president of the State Council, vice chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front, chairman of the Council of Working People of Hungarian Nationality and deputy chairman of the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania, signed by the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front]

[Excerpt] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/5/1978--In 1959, Stefan Peterfi became a member of the Romanian Communist Party.

Stefan Peterfi--[according to] the obituary published in Bucharest today, signed by the C.C. of the R.C.P., the State Council of Romania and the S.U.F. National Council--devoted his forces with passion and firmness to consistently translating into life the R.C.P. correct national Marxist-Leninist policy, which ensures full equality of rights and unhampered manifestation of the working people of Hungarian nationality in all fields of activity, steadily consolidating brotherhood and solidarity of all the working people, regardless of nationality, in the joint effort and struggle for the progress and flourishing of Socialist Romania.

Stefan Peterfi was elected chairman of the Hungarian Nationality Working People's Council and vice-chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front.

Having all these functions, Stefan Peterfi acted tirelessly for the fulfillment of the important attributions incumbent on the working people of Hungarian nationality in the system of Romanian socialist democracy, meaning also his contribution to the vast activity of the Socialist Unity Front--the largest and most representative organization in the Romanian society, expressing close unity round the R.C.P. of the entire people, of all working people, irrespective of nationality.

For his unanimously acknowledged merits as scholar, patriot and outstanding militant in public life, Stefan Peterfi was elected member of the C.C. of the R.C.P., deputy of the Grand National Assembly, member of the State Council and then vice-president of this high state leading forum.

As vice-president of the State Council, Stefan Peterfi fulfilled highly responsible missions abroad. Stefan Peterfi acted energetically for strengthening and expanding the relations of the Socialist Unity Front with kindred organizations in other countries, with national and social liberation movements, with progressive parties, with personalities of the political life of different countries in the world, for affirming internationally Romania's ideas and conceptions on the establishment of a new international economic and political order, for security and peace, for unhampered collaboration among all the countries of the world, for a better and juster world.

For his merits, Stefan Peterfi was awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor and the gold medal The Hammer and The Sickle, other orders and medals of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

As an acknowledgment of the contribution he made to strengthening Romania's relations of friendship and collaboration with other states of the world, Stefan Peterfi was also awarded high orders of some friendly countries.

By the death of Stefan Peterfi, the obituary reads in conclusion, the Romanian science, the R.C.P. and the Romanian state, the whole people suffer a heavy loss.

On the death of Stefan Peterfi a party and state commission was set up for organizing the funeral, chaired by Stefan Voitec.

BUCHAREST SYMPOSIUM MARKS KARL MARX' BIRTHDAY

AU080915Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 5 May 78 AU

["Symposium on Karl Marx Birth Anniversary"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/5/1978--A symposium on "The RCP Creative Development of the Marxist Theory on the Building of Socialism and Communism" took place in Bucharest on May 5. It was arranged by the Academy of Social and Political Sciences, the "Stefan Gheorghiu" Academy and the Institute of Historic, Social and Political Studies to mark [the] 160th birth anniversary of Karl Marx.

Participating were members of the CC of the RCP, veterans of the working-class movement of Romania, members of the party since the underground period, party and state activists, didactic staff and researchers in social and political sciences, and students.

Papers were read in connection with aspects of the activity of the Karl Marx devoted to the acquaintance with and studying of the Romanian people's history; aspects of the links between the working-class movement of the Romanian and the founders of scientific socialism, of the RCP development of the concept on the strengthening of the workers' solidarity in the contemporary epoch; the creative development of the Marxist teaching about the party of the working class in the activity of the Romanian Communist Party, of its general secretary Nicolae Ceausescu; the development of the Marxist theory on state and democracy in the process of building the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania; economic thinking of President Nicolae Ceausescu--creative development of the Marxist economic theory; the contribution of the Romanian Communist Party to defining the content of the contemporary epoch, to solving big issues of the international life.

HUNGARIAN CHIEF PUBLIC PROSECUTOR DEPARTS

AU090915Y Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 8 May 78 AU

[Text] The delegation of the Hungarian Prosecutor's Office led by Chief Public Prosecutor Karoly Szijjarto, which had paid a visit to our country, left Bucharest on 7 May.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES MEXICAN PUBLICIST ON 6 MAY

AU061605Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 6 May 78 AU

[Text] The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, today received (Raciel Garcia Arojo), special envoy of the Mexican newspaper EL NACIONAL. The meeting was attended by Comrade Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee. On this occasion, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu granted an interview for the Mexican newspaper EL NACIONAL.

TURKISH PRESIDENT RECEIVES DEPARTING AMBASSADOR

AU052100Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 5 May 78 AU

[Text] Ankara, AGERPRES, 5/5/1978--President Fahri Koruturk of the Republic of Turkey received George Marin, the ambassador of Romania to Turkey, who paid a farewell call on ending his mission to that country. An exchange of friendly messages of salute between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Fahri Koruturk was effected on the occasion.

SPANISH KING RECEIVES DEPARTING AMBASSADOR

AU061557Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 6 May 78 AU

[Text] Spanish King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia received our country's ambassador to Madrid, Alexandru Popescu, in connection with the end of his mission in this country. The Romanian envoy extended a greetings message and wishes for health on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu to the Spanish sovereigns, as well as wishes for prosperity to the Spanish people.

Expressing thanks, the Spanish sovereigns in turn conveyed best wishes for health and happiness to President Nicolae Ceausescu and to Comrade Elena Ceausescu, together with wishes for prosperity to the Romanian people.

NEWS OF ALDO MORO MURDER EVOKES REACTION

Tito Message to Leone

LD091829Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1805 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--In connection with the killing of Aldo Moro, the president of the Christian Democratic Party of Italy, President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent President of Italy Giovanni Leone the following telegram:

The news about the tragic death of Aldo Moro, the president of Italy's Christian Democratic Party, has deeply shocked us. This terrorist act on the eminent statesman and politician of neighboring and friendly Italy has caused the deep indignation and the most decisive condemnation of the Yugoslav Government and public.

We in Yugoslavia held Aldo Moro in high esteem due to his significant contribution to the development of friendship and goodneighborly cooperation between our two countries and his tireless efforts for peace, comprehensive cooperation and understanding among all peoples and states. This terrorist act against him represents an attack on the principles and achievements of the democratic and progressive development in Italy for which he worked selflessly and persistently. We are convinced that the Italian Government and Italy's democratic and progressive forces will insure conditions for the further progress and well-being of the Italian people.

In condemning most severely this loathsome crime, I convey to you, Mr President, and to the government and all democratic forces our sincere and deeply felt condolences. Please convey to Mrs Moro and members of the family the expressions of our deepest sympathies.

Belgrade Radio Comment

AU092125Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 9 May 78 AU

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The criminal act committed by those who murdered Aldo Moro--and who, regardless of the name or slogans they hide behind, can only be called inveterate criminals--(?is profoundly) tragic and provides a warning and a caution. It demonstrates that the forces of darkness and hatred do not rest, and that they both objectively and subjectively constitute a revival of Nazism and fascism in new forms. This is even more dangerous for peace, progress, democracy and positive international cooperation because people who often know how to use phrases about freedom, human rights and human dignity also hide behind the perpetrators of such and similar crimes.

The 33d anniversary of the victory over fascism was celebrated yesterday, but the news today shows that the roots of everything that fascism essentially represents must be pulled out precisely by a growing affirmation of democracy and by a change of the old structures encumbered by the vestiges of the past.

In brief, the murder of Aldo Moro should stimulate a growing mobilization of all the progressive and democratic forces not only in Italy but also in Europe and all over the world, to stand up against international terrorism. For this is the only way that guarantees stability and progress both of individual countries and of the entire international community.

TANJUG Correspondent's Report

LD091952Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1800 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Text] Rome, May 9 (By the TANJUG correspondent Rade Vukcevic)--President of the Italian Christian Democratic Party Aldo Moro is killed, but his idea and vision of Italy's democratic development is alive and gaining strength. Just because they could not kill this idea and vision, the terrorists killed Aldo Moro. Thus Moro, one of the most popular political figures of Italy, a great Catholic and democrat paid the highest price for his political courage--his own life.

Moro is political architect of a way out of the serious economic and social crisis which has raged like a storm through Italy ever since 1973. In a highly imaginative way, he sensed that the major, fateful problems can in our time be dealt only with direct participation of the masses, democratically, in an equal dialogue between all democratic parties, above all Christian Democrats and communists. This was by no means an easy orientation for the leader of a political party which has been clashing, ideologically and politically, with communists for the past thirty years.

And yet this silent professor of criminal law best realized, among Christian democrats, the necessity of the moment, the need for the workers parties--above all communists which around them rally most of the country's working class--to be directly included in managing the country and dealing with the crisis, a parliamentary government majority was formed from five parties--Christian Democrats, communists, socialists, socialist democrats and republicans. Moro is the main initiator of this rallying, this coming together of Catholics and communists, the first after thirty years of quarrel.

But what corresponded to the interests of the entire Italian people--democratic parties make up 90 percent of the electorate--apparently did not correspond to those of some sinister underground forces, Italian and foreign. Losing the battle on the democratic ground, these forces have gone underground, mixed with the criminals and from there (?initiated) a terrorist guerrilla war, in an effort to persuade the nation with gun bullets when they cannot do it with words.

TANJUG: POLISH LEADER GIEREK TO VISIT IN MAY

LD051727Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1712 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At the invitation of Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY and president of the LCY, Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, will pay an official friendly visit to the SFRY in the first half of May this year.

MIKULIC DELIVERS REPORT AT BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA CONGRESS

LD091450Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0645 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Report by Branko Mikulic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, at the Seventh Congress of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina in Sarajevo on 9 May]

[Excerpts] Sarajevo--In the period between the previous and this congress the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina has achieved notable results both in consolidating its ranks and its ideological-political action unity and capability and in the struggle for the comprehensive socialist self-management renaissance of the republic.

This statement is contained in the report "the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina in the struggle for socialist self-management development" which Branko Mikulic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, submitted today at the plenary session of the Seventh Congress of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

In fighting for an all-round renaissance of the republic and for its active role in the federation, Branko Mikulis said, among other things, that the organs and organizations of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, together with other sociopolitical organizations and state organs, pay the greatest attention to the development of socialist self-management socioeconomic relations. Attention focused on the relations in the basic organizations of associated labor. We tackled the implementation of this task with little experienceand knowledge. Ths is why at the beginning many solutions were superficial and not infrequently are so even now--a mixture of the old and the new. Nevertheless, we can say already that in the organizations of associated labor which worked harder and managed to develop socialist self-management relations the working people increasingly have an opportunity to decide about the resources, conditions and results of their work.

In our intensive involvement in the implementation of the stands of the 10th LCY Congress on the development of the political system of socialist self-management democracy we had to aim, proceeding from the basic organization of associated labor and local community, at improving the work of the institutions of the political system of socialist self-management. We proceeded from the premise that self-management decisionmaking had to be developed and applied not only in organizations of associated labor but in all organs of sociopolitical communities, in delegate assemblies and in self-management organizations. Without that, the working class could not control the policy of reproduction and fulfill its role in deciding about all social business, the delegate system could not come to life and function, the workers would be isolated from the basic organization of associated labor and they would not have an opportunity to decide about the policy of overall social development and other questions.

In this way we made the assessment, Mikulic stressed, that we would lay ourselves open to a serious threat of consolidation of etatist-bureaucratic tendencies and practice and to a fusion of the power between technocratic monopoly in organizations of associated labor and the political monopoly of individuals and groups in sociopolitical communities. In these conditions the League of Communists could not fulfill its leading role, and its organs and organizations would be separated from the working class, the working people and citizens, and exposed to the danger of being manipulated by technocracy.

It is possible to resist such tendencies on the condition that the struggle for the development of socialist self-management relations in associated labor is inseparable from the struggle for the development of the political system of socialist self-management and the responsibility of the subjective forces in it and for its development. Such an orientation has proved to be correct because the development of self-management relations in the social basis in which the working people will control the income in the basic organization of associated labor and will not in itself bring us to our desired objective.

In order to be able to proceed successfully to that objective it is also necessary to develop and consolidate with equal persistence the political system of socialist self-management as a whole and in so doing to insure that the working class decides about its social business. For this reason, and to put it as mildly as possible, any exclusivity or an artificial dilemma as to which of the abovementioned has greater or lesser significance and priority is without foundation. The tendencies--whether or not their protagonists wish them to be that--which suggest to the workers that their interest begins and ends in the basic organization of associated labor whereas "the question of power" is allegedly a matter for some social and intellectual "elite" are unacceptable.

Therefore, the Yugoslav communists are not inventing a "definitive" society but are applying the forms of organizing the working class as a state appropriate to our conditions, and, as Comrade Kardelj says, are creating the conditions for the process which the classical Marxist authors have called "the withering away of the state."

During past years the communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina and all patriotically orientated working people and citizens, Mikulic said, have conducted a persistent struggle to consolidate the fraternity, unity and equality of the nations and nationalities in their republic and Yugoslavia and to boost the awareness that in the Yugoslav socialist self-management and federal system--and for the nations and nationalities of Bosnia-Hercegovina this means their socialist republic and Yugoslavia--we can all jointly, and every nation separately, express and satisfy all our rights and interests.

We have always proceeded from the fact that the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina should be and remain open to everything that is forward looking and progressive in our country and on an international scale. The League of Communists has worked for the development of interrepublican cooperation and negotiations in all areas of social life, for intensive economic, cultural, educational, scientific and other cooperation, for acquaintance with the achievements of all our nations and nationalities, for respect for national characteristics and, simultaneously, for their rapprochement and intermingling.

Mikulic went on to say that discussions had been initiated between the sixth and seventh congresses on certain questions regarding the work on the history of the peoples and the history of the literature of Bosnia-Hercegovina which are expected to illuminate, from Marxist positions, essential historical components of social life in Bosnia-Hercegovina and to again show the untenable nature and the harm inherent in the theses of bourgeois history writing of there being only the Croatian, only the Serbian or only the Moslem Bosnia-Hercegovina. He also mentioned that the organized implementation of the literary language policy in this republic has been continued and that further research and work has been encouraged to establish the standard form of Bosnia-Hercegovina literary language expression. The belief that language binds us together and that its characteristics, which in some environments are shown as a literary language expression of the same language, enrich us and that in Bosnia-Hercegovina they do not divide us along the lines of the Serbian and Croatian variants has been and has remained in the focus of our efforts.

In fighting for all this, Mikulic assessed, the communists in Bosnia-Hercegovina at the same time overcame, within their own ranks, various manifestations of vestiges of prejudices and narrowmindedness and waged a struggle against protagonists of etatist, centralistic, nationalistic and other reactionary tendencies, both in Bosnia-Hercegovina and Yugoslavia, irrespective of the areas of sociopolitical life in which they tried to impose themselves. Relapses into these and similar tendencies have not been yet completely unmasked and eliminated ideologically and politically.

Acting against fraternity, unity and equality of nations and nationalities, against socialist self-management, that is, the power of the working class, and against the federal setup and Yugoslavia's nonalined foreign policy, the opposition of assorted ideological and political orientations--nationalists, quasi-liberals, former Cominformists and others--feel they have lost any chance of fulfilling their influence in the country and in recent times have started to establish open links with the people abroad who profess concern for our country.

The activity of the protagnonists of the above-mentioned tendencies has invariably included speculation regarding Bosnia-Hercegovina, that is, speculation concerning the Yugoslav federal system. The national-hegemonistic aspirations were manifested in a paternalistic attitude toward individual peoples in Bosnia-Hercegovina and within the republic in intrigues and "backbiting" by individuals acting from nationalistic positions, in competition between the nationalists regarding the primacy of one of the nations living in Bosnia-Hercegovina, in launching the slogans of national rallying in Yugoslavia and so forth. In their attempt "to prove" that Bosnia-Hercegovina is not a republic of all the nations and nationalities living in it and that it belongs more to some and less to others, that is, that it belongs to one section of people alone, the protagonists of these tendencies from the ranks of the Croatian, Moslem and Serbian peoples in our republic establish links with the reactionary clergy, with people outside Bosnia-Hercegovina who think along the same lines and with various reactionary circles abroad.

The decisive ideological-political action of the League of Communists and of other socialist forces foiled the activity of nationalistic elements, and the awareness and resistance of the people against these tendencies and their protagonists grew and became stronger. It was shown that the socialist self-management system is capable of defending itself efficiently and of warding off all attempts by reactionary elements to upset the stability of the internal situation and fraternal relations between our peoples, and that Yugoslavia, by virtue of its nonalined foreign policy, daily increases the number of its friends in the world and consolidates its international position.

The development of socialist self-management and of overall ideological-political activity within the all-people's defense preparations and for the consolidation of social self-protection graphically shows the resolve of the working people to defend their country and its independence and integrity--that is, to defend our socialist self-management homeland, the power of the working class, humaneness, personal and national freedoms of the people and of the peoples and their fraternity, unity and equality. Because this is so we have been able to achieve, and we do achieve, major results in all-people's defense and social self-protection.

In the further development of the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection, Branko Mikulic said, our objective is to obtain total organization and complete readiness of the people for defense against all anticonstitutional attempts and against foreign aggression.

In discussing objective problems and difficulties stemming from the relatively low level of the general development of the economic potential of the republic, Branko Mikulic said, among other things: Despite the fact that the average rate of the nominal growth of social product in Bosnia-Hercegovina in the period between 1973-1977 was 1 point up on the Yugoslav average, we did not manage to resolve certain major problems.

Because of the relatively low level of economic development we face many problems, such as a low rate of the employment of the population and the inability to attain a territorially more even development of production forces and ways of satisfying the needs of the population in education, culture, child and social welfare and others. In view of the differences in meeting these requirements between Bosnia-Hercegovian and other big developed republics, which is noticed by our citizens, this gives rise to a certain misunderstanding. Among the particularly difficult consequences are those which emerge as a result of the lack of resources to keep abreast of and apply the most up-to-date achievements of science.

The development of economically underdeveloped areas is encouraged by using the resources of the federal fund and of the republican fund and also supplementary sources to meet general and joint requirements.

However, this task is so complex that we will have to concern ourselves with it for a long time to come. This is why we must incorporate additional measures and efforts into our policy regarding the faster development of economically underdeveloped parts of the republic and insist even more on economic criteria and priorities and resist all aspects of techno-bureaucratic and other forms of arbitrariness and subjectivism.

In the next medium-term period, Mikulic went on to say, even more attention will have to be paid to the elimination of structural disproportions in the Yugoslav economy. Although in Bosnia-Hercegovina this problem will be slightly less difficult, regardless of the fact that some initiatives have not been accepted, Bosnia-Hercegovina must remain open to negotiations so that, taking into account its natural and other resources and the pooling of labor and resources production (?of raw materials) and of reproduction material for the requirements of the whole country can be stepped up.

Mikulic then noted that the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercogovina had paid special attention to the Marxist education of the communists. He said that the annual programs of ideological political education of all the members of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina had been adopted and implemented and that a broad network of forms and institutions connected with this education, publishing activity and scientific and political literature, had been developed. Speaking of the tasks concerning Marxist education, he said that more extensive consultations and greater involvement of all Marxist theoreticians, scholars and other creative forces on the development of Marxist theoretical thought is required. Marxist centers have to be channelled in this direction and publishing activity encouraged.

In assessing the activity ushered in with the 21st session of the LCY Presidium and everything that has been achieved in the consolidation of socialist self-management and of the power of the working class in opening up clear perspectives for our society, Mikulic said that in this period the League of Communists affirmed itself even more strongly as a vanguard of the working class and of the leading force of the revolution. It can be said that this went hand-in-hand with the consolidation of the role of the working class in our society, with its numerical growth, with the ever greater overall expert and political maturity and self-management awareness for which the League of Communists persistently and very resolutely fought and continues to fight.

However, in the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina there emerged in this connection various simplified concepts and interpretations of this process and of the relations between the class and the vanguard. But not for a moment did this put in question the ability of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina successfully to carry out its tasks and fulfill its role as the vanguard of the working class and the leading ideological-political force of our society.

We are building and consolidating ideological-political and action unity in the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina through unceasing ideological-political actions, by nurturing reciprocal confidence and comradely communist relations and promoting the content and method of work of the institutions and the organs of socialist self-management democracy and by raising personal and collective responsibility.

In democratically conducted discussions and a principled conflict of views and through collective work we built our policy and stands on specific issues and constantly insisted that the stands of the majority be respected and that what has been agreed should be consistently implemented or, when necessary, that views should be added by following the same procedure. In the future this practice should be cherished, carefully guarded and developed and comradely and democratic relations in the League of Communists and in society should be consolidated. Well-argued democratic discussions should also be conducted on questions on which there are differences in views and differences regarding practical activity between individual communists, and the style and substance of the work of the organs and organizations of the League of Communists, of other sociopolitical organizations and of state and self-management organs and bodies should be further promoted. By doing this we will raise our unity to a higher level and attain fresh results in the development of socialist self-management. Under these conditions the overall progress of the republic and our future is insured, Mikulic stressed.

Proceeding from the fact that communists should operate within the system of socialist self-management democracy, our task is to develop the system of democratic links between the League of Communists, its organs and organizations and self-management organizations and communities and all conscious forces of socialism. Within the context of this system of links, as an organized force of self-management democracy, the League of Communists must fight for a progressive socialist self-management substance of all decisions, agreements and accords and must introduce (?into the discussion) awareness of the general and joint interest and develop and consolidate it.

In order to succeed in this and to be able to implement its role as the leading ideological-political force in our society the League of Communists, that is, its organs and organizations, must in the first place work to insure that all the institutions and organizations of the political system responsibly discharge their constitutional, legal, statutory and other self-management and political functions, duties and powers. On the one hand this will make it easier to overcome all tendencies of usurping the rights and responsibilities of self-management organs and institutions of the political system by techno-bureaucratic monopolies and, on the other hand, to overcome sectarianism within the rnaks of the League of Communists toward the working people, sociopolitical and social organizations and their role within the system of socialist self-management democracy and toward the struggle for the socialist self-management development of our society.

As the political system of socialist self-management develops, the role of the Socialist Alliance as a form of self-management association of the masses and of their links with self-management and delegate decisionmaking and as a front in which all socialist subjective forces are linked together with the democratic operation of the self-management and delegate system, is increasingly important and irreplaceable. Within the ranks of the League of Communists sectarianism and certain other concepts in relation to the Socialist Alliance still persist. More than ever before they are harmful today to the further building of our comprehensive sociopolitical system, particularly as regards the fulfillment of the role of the League of Communists in this sytem. Unless such concepts are resolutely suppressed, the implementation of the role of the League of Communists in new conditions cannot be imagined.

In conditions of the consolidation of democratic links with the delegate system the activity of the Socialist Alliance implies constant fulfillment of the plurality of self-management interests--in the organizations and in the forms of the activity of the Socialist Alliance themselves--and the need for these interests to be coordinated, in keeping with general social interests. By their nature thay can be contradictory and, in some cases, they can give rise to conflicts. It is possible to overcome the confrontation between partial and joint interests only with the active presence of the League of Communists, or the federation of trade unions and of other organized socialist forces in the Socialist Alliance and in the delegate system. For the League of Communists this means in practice constant ideological-political involvement in the Socialist Alliance and in the delegate system, where the communists, in direct communication with the working people and the citizens, by the force of their arguments, by the clarity of the objectives and of the programs for which they work, by their readiness publicly to bear responsibility in the quest for the best solutions to outstanding problems, insure the socialist, self-management and working class content of the decisions of all self-management organs and institutions.

Mikulic then said that the essential characteristic of the international position of our country is that, proceeding from our principled positions and from readiness for very broad cooperation with all countries, on the basis of equality and noninterference in internal affairs, we brought about a further development of cooperation and joint actions with the nonalined and developing countries, that we have good relations with the biggest and the smallest countries in the world, with all European countries and also with our neighbors, although open problems exist with some of them on account of the incorrect attitude of assimilation of their official quarters toward the members of our national minorities.

Involving himself personally in the preparations for the Berlin conference of communist and workers parties, the Helsinki Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the nonalined countries in Colombo, and as a result of exceptionally important visits which he paid in recent months to the USSR, the DPRK, the PRC, France, Portugal, Algeria, the United States and to Great Britain and also as a result of many other meetings with prominent statesmen and politicians from all the continents of the world, Comrade Tito made the greatest possible contribution toward all this during the period between the sixth and seventh congresses, as indeed he has done throughout the creation and development of our community. Always expressing the genuine interest of the working class and of the nations and the nationalities of Yugoslavia and having their unreserved and unanimous support, Comrade Tito has become the most esteemed politician and statesman of our time.

Tito's Yugoslavia now has the sort of reputation in the world which it has never had before, Mikulic stressed.

The role of the nonalined movement has increased to such an extent that the government has become an irreplaceable, independent and constructive factor of world politics. Its strength and involvement have placed on the agenda the question of changing the present system of international relations, that is, the overthrow of the policy of force and foreign domination and the establishment of equal economic and political relations between peoples and states.

The forthcoming nonalined ministerial conference in Belgrade will be an opportunity for joint bases to be worked out with exceptional care, confirming the basic standpoints of Colombo and taking them as the starting point for action by the nonalined in settling key international problems such as: the struggle for a new economic order in the world, for further relaxation of tension and universal application of detente, for disarmament, which is on the agenda of the special session of the UN General Assembly and for which Comrade Tito gave the initiative, for the completion of the process of decolonization and elimination of racism, for the settlement of acute hotbeds of crisis such as the Middle East, Cyprus, the Horn of Africa and Southeast Asia. This would at the same time facilitate the overcoming of differences and international conflicts between individual nonalined countries, which must resist attempts to divide them along ideological and other lines and to link them with the interests of blocs or the great powers.

The development of relations in the workers movement has made new qualitative advances. Dynamic processes of reeducation, that is the abandonment of outmoded ideopolitical conceptions and the political practices of some communist parties founded on these, have fixed the basic stamp of this development. The striving toward full political independence of parties finds increasingly great expression in the search for independent paths and forms of struggle for socialism, that is, in the increasingly wide and integral constituting of parties' own strategy and tactics of struggle in harmony with the specific characteristics of concrete economic, social and international conditions in which the struggle is being waged.

Enriching socialist thought and practice, these processes at the same time meant the firm affirmation of new relations in the international workers movement, based on equality and on the acknowledgement of differing paths in socialism and the right of every party to fix its tasks according to its own conditions, and in harmony with the principles of full responsibility of every movement toward its own working class and people.

Although these positive processes are progressing alongside significant opposition of conservative and dogmatic forces, and are not themselves devoid of (?contradictions) and even conflicts, they have already led to a considerable expansion of the opportunity for cooperation between all workers and other progressive parties and movements on the questions of the struggle for peace, equal international cooperation, social progress and socialism.

The LCY has in this period (?played a large role) in these positive processes. As part of the international workers movement, it has always had an active attitude toward the problems confronting this movement and has for decades waged a consistent struggle for equal relations within it. It has thus guaranteed for itself and for the country in which it is the leading ideopolitical force a role in the sociohistorical processes of our time.

In the period which has elapsed the constitutional role of the republics and provinces in the building of Yugoslavia's foreign policy and its implementation has been further affirmed. The Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, like the other republics and provinces, has participated in the diverse foreign policy activities of the country. The Leage of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina actively participated in the preparations for the Berlin conference of European communist and workers parties. The basic organizations, all communists and working people of our republic unanimously supported the standpoints Comrade Tito outlined in Berlin on behalf of the LCY.

All this contributed to the strengthening of internal unity and at the same time to the consolidation of our international position.

I am convinced that the debate at our congress will be held in the spirit of full unity and determination to carry out all that we shall discuss in the course of the congress, stressed Branke Mikulic.

TOP GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS OF **CROATIA** ELECTED

President, Assembly Members

LD091658Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1340 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Summary] Zagreb--Jure Bilic was today unanimously elected president of the Croatian Assembly. Ema Derosi-Bjelajac and Zdravko Ciric were elected vice presidents. At today's joint session, the 350 delegates reelected by acclamation Jakov Blazevic as president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia. They also elected 7 members of the presidency and 12 members of the Croatian Assembly's delegation in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly.

Petar Flekovic, up to now secretary in the Executive Committee of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia, was elected president of the Executive Council of the Croatian Assembly.

The three chambers of the croatian assembly were also constituted today. Gojko Stekovic was elected president of the Chamber of Associated Labor, Nikola Segota president of the Sociopolitical Chamber; and Ivo Vrhovec president of the Chamber of Municipalities.

Commission Members

LD092256Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1507 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Summary] Zagreb--Immediately after its election today, the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia held its first constituting session. Jakov Blazevic, president of the presidency, greeted the newly elected members of this body and spoke of the basic tasks and obligations which the body faced. The presidency then elected the commission for organizational and cadre issues. Chairman of the commission is Milan Miskovic, and Zvonimir Jurisic and Jelica Radojcevic are members.

Council Officials

LD092237Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2130 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Summary] Zagreb--The newly elected Executive Council of the Croat assembly met today under Petar Flekovic, to hold its first constituting session. At the proposal by Petar Flekovic, president of the executive council, the council elected five vice presidents: Dr Toto Curuvija, Vjekoslav Cemeljic, Dr Emil Ludviger, Dr Ivan Mecanovic and Vojislav Roksandic. Vlado Ravlic was reelected secretary of the executive counci. Nikola Ban will continue to discharge the function of information secretary of the Executive Council of Croatia, and Mile Babic the function of secretary for legislation of the executive council.

SLOVENE ASSEMBLY ANNOUNCES ELECTION OF OFFICIALS

LD091752Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1404 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Excerpts] Ljubljana--The assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia constituted itself today by electing the presidents, vice presidents and secretary general of the assembly and its chambers. Milan Kucan, hitherto secretary of the republican conference of SAWP of Slovenia, was elected the new president of the Republican assembly and Joze Globacnik and Ludvik Golob, delegates to the sociopolitical chamber of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, were elected vice presidents. Gojmir Komer was appointed secretary general and Dr France Petric his deputy.

At the preceding separate sessions of the chambers, Valentina Tomlje was elected president and Igor Ursic vice president of the sociopolitical chamber, Silva Jereb, president and Leopold Slapnik, vice president of the chamber of municipalities and Emil Tomazic, president and Ivica Kavcic, vice president of the chamber of associated labour. These elections and the taking of formal oaths marked the beginning of the second term of office of the Republican assembly elected on the basis of the delegate system.

At a joint session of all the three chambers of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, chaired by the newly elected President Milan Kucan and attended by the highest-ranking sociopolitical personalities of the republic, the assembly elected the presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia. Sergej Krajger was reelected president of the presidency and Viktor Abvelj, Tone Bole, Marjan Brecelj, Anica Kuhar, Vida Tomaic and Josip Vidmar. Franc Popit and Mitja Ribicic are ex-officio members of the presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia.

Later on during their joint session, the three chambers of the republican assembly elected the Executive Council of the assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, consisting of 26 members, with Dr Anton Vratusa as its president.

The new president of the Executive Council then presented the newly proposed Slovene Executive Council. Zvone Dragan, Vitja Rode, Dusan Sinigoj and Mara Slebnik will be the new vice-presidents of the Executive Council. The other members of the Executive Council are: Boris Cizmek, chairman of the Committee for Questions of Veterans of the War of National Liberation and Military Invalids; Dr Anton Fazarinc, chairman of the Committee for Health and Social Insurance; Andrej Grahor, secretary of labor; Livij Jakomin, chairman of the Committee for Transport and Communications; Milica Ozbic, secretary for finance; Anton Kovic, secretary for industry; Ivo Marenk, secretary for agriculture, forestry and food; Martin Kosir, secretary for national defense; Marijan Osolnik, secretary for international cooperation; Janez Zemljaric, secretary for internal affairs; Joze Pacek, secretary for justice, administration and budget; Marija Zupancic-Vicar, secretary for urban development; Majda Poljansek, chairman of the Committee for Education; Dr Iztok Vinkler, chairman of the Committee for Research Activities; Andrej Ujcic, chairman of the Committee for Culture; Joze Zakonjsek, chairman of the Committee for Social Planning and Information; Drago Petrovic, chairman of the Committee for Energy; Stefan Korosec, chairman of the Committee for Market and Prices; Dr Augustin Lah, chairman of the Committee for the Protection of the Environment; Jernej Jan, chairman of the Committee for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries; and Stefan Nemec. Janez Zajc is secretary general of the Executive Council. At the end of the session the president and members of the Executive Council took their oaths before the president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia.

Council Commission Members

LD092254Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1839 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--The newly elected Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia held its first session today, with Dr Anton Vratusa in the chair. Janez Zajc, hitherto secretary of the Chamber of Associated Labor of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, was elected secretary general of the council.

The following will be the members of the newly elected coordination commission, in addition to Dr Anton Vratusa; Zvone Dragan, Vitja Rode, Dusan Sinigoj and Mara Zlebnik, vice presidents of the republican Executive Council.

Zvone Dragan was appointed chairman of the Committee for the Socioeconomic System, Social Plan and Development. Vitja Rode was appointed chairman of the Committee for Economic and Social Questions, Mara Zlebnik chairman of the Commission for the Sociopolitical System, Organization of Republican Administration, Justice and Budget, and Dusan Sinogoj, chairman of the Committee for Social Activities.

Martin Kosir, member of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, will be chairman of the republican Executive Council's Commission for Cadre Questions.

SFRY'S DJURANOVIC VISITS TANJUG OFFICES

LD091904Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatin 1435 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today visited the TANJUG News Agency, where he had a long talk with the agency's editorial staff.

The meeting was attended by Dr Dragutin Grpkovic, adviser in the federal executive council, and Kadir Alijagic, chief of the cabinet of the president of the federal executive council. After the meeting Federal Executive Council President Djuranovic inspected TANJUG's editorial offices and visited the international press center.

Perio Ivaviv, director of TANJUG, briefed Federal Executive Council President Djuranovic on the program for the development and work of the TANJUG news agency and on questions being solved. Ivacic told the president of the Federal Executive Council that during the process of constitutional transformation TANJUG's correspondents' offices had become TANJUG's editorial offices and that TANJUG has correspondents' offices throughout all the bigger regions of the country and 46 correspondents in the world.

After showing keen interest in TANJUG's work and the conditions of work in the agency, Federal Executive Council President Djuranovic discussed the functions of the Federal Executive Council and federal organs of administration in the development of our sociopolitical system and about the new organization of federal administration.

Speaking about the cooperation between the republics and provinces and the functions of the Federal Executive Council and its organs in this connection, Veselin Djuranovic stressed that consultations and agreement-seeking between the republics and provinces had yielded good results and important experience, but noted that this form of cooperation should be promoted still further.

The president of the Federal Executive Council also discussed the current economic situation. He noted that work is being completed on the analysis of the realization of the medium-term plan for the first 2 and 1/2 years together with estimates for the period up to the end of 1978. Quantitative indicators make it possible even at this stage to draw the conclusion that all that has been planned is on the whole being realized, but this should not make people relax. It should spur everyone to further activity because of the problems encountered in the insufficient productivity of labor, in the slow rate of change in the economic structure, in high losses in the basic organizations of associated labor, in the current unfavorable situation in the country's trade and balance of payment, in pressures to increase prices, and so forth. These difficulties are facing the whole of society and have to be dealt with effectively. One important question is how to implement the new system of social planning consistently.

Speaking about making the Federal Executive Council and the federal organs of administration more open to society as a whole, Federal Executive Council President Djuranovic stressed that this is one of the elements concerning the further development of the political system. The process of making the Federal Executive Council still more fully open to the delegate assemblies and SAWPY as a form of social control over the work of the Federal Executive Council is in progress. This also applies to associated labor. This will be one of the most significant tasks of the Federal Executive Council during its new term of office.

SFRY, ITALIAN DELEGATIONS CONFER ON OSSIMO ACCORDS

LD091820Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1626 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Text] Portoroz, May 9 (TANJUG)--Two-day consultations between representatives of Italy's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Yugoslvia's Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs started here today.

Fundamental questions relating to the implementation of the Ossimo accords will be considered during these consultations.

Emphasis at the talks held by Silvo Devetak, adviser of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and Lauriola, representative of Italy, will be placed on the question of nationalities and cooperation in the fields of science, culture and education.

PRC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ZAGREB 8 MAY

LD081714Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1523 GMT 8 May 78 LD

[Text] Zagreb--The Chinese friendship delegation led by Wang Shih-tai, member of the Central Committee of the CCP and vice chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kansu Province [as received], which is visiting the SFRY for several days, arrived in Zagreb from Dubrovnik today.

During the day, the visitors, accompanied by Nikola Gril, republican secretary for merchant marine, transportation and communication, visited Kumroveo where they toured President Tito's birthplace and the Center of National Liberation War Veterans and Young People of Yugoslavia.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION IN COSTA RICA--San Jose (Costa Rica), May 8 (TANJUG)--Member of the Council of the Federation of Yugoslavia Misa Pavicevic, in the capacity of Yugoslav President Tito's personal envoy, has arrived in San Jose in order to attend the ceremony of inauguration of the new Costa Rica president, Rodrigo Carazo, to be held this evening. Last night Misa Pavicevic met with Costa Rican former President Daniel Oduber. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1555 GMT 8 May 78 LD]

YUGOSLAV-U.S. INVESTMENTS--Washington, May 8 (TANJUG)--The International Financial Corporation has decided to assist with a 7-million-dollar loan a joint-investment project of the Yugoslav "Soko" factory of Mostar, Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, and the United States "Tecumseh Products Company" of Michigan. The loan will be used for building a plant of small hermetic compressors, totaling 40 million dollars. When completed, the plant will produce six types of small refrigerator compressors under the "Tecumseh" licence. The plant's annual capacity of 1.2 million compressors will meet Yugoslavia's major needs in this product. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1747 GMT 8 May 78 LD]

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